Austrian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (2): Cavalry

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Organisation

The mounted troops of the Hapsburg Empire comprised one of the most powerful forces of the Napoleonic Wars; the field army in March 1809, for example, included no less than 44,940 cavalrymen and 42,791 horses. Though involved in a number of epic actions, however, limitations in the ability of the higher echelons of command prevented the force from being as effective as it might, and successive re-organisations seem to have had little effect in redressing the balance.

Many of the more general facts relating to the internal workings of the Austrian army are as applicable to the cavalry as to the infantry, as described in the companion title, *The Austrian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (1)* (MAA 176). Recruiting was largely as for the infantry; although cavalry units were supposed to accept only men who had already completed basic training with the infantry, this was usually disregarded. Cavalry regiments (especially Hungarian units) had little difficulty in attracting recruits, unlike many infantry regiments. This was reflected in the bounties paid to men enlisted in the smaller south German states, which provided so much of the Austrian army's manpower: 35 florins bounty for an infantry recruit, but only 29 for a cavalryman—a clear indication of the preference for the mounted arm among most potential recruits. Ranks in the cavalry were similar to those in the infantry, although from 1771 the rank of *Hauptleute* (senior lieutenant) was re-styled *Rittmeister*, a squadron commander being the *Premier-Rittmeister*, his deputy the *Seconde-Rittmeister* and the senior NCO rank was known as *Wachtmeister* (sergeant).

As in the infantry, the quality of the officer corps was of great importance, and this was stressed by the 1806 regulations which claimed that poorly-trained and ill-mounted troops with good officers were superior to well-trained men with poor officers. From the outset, higher command in the cavalry was far less capable due to appointments being influenced by nepotism and politics, and resulting in commanders who frequently lacked experience of active service. As Archduke Charles reported from the Netherlands in 1794, so dissatisfied with their commanders were the officers of the Kinsky Chevauxlegers that they 'have sworn

Cuirassier officer, 1796; note that the coat is worn over the cuirass. The trumpeter in the background rides a grey horse. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld).

'German' cavalry equipment, pre-1798 regulations. Included is the troopers' sabre with white leather strap and 'knot' pierced with four holes, as used throughout the period; an NCO sabre with black and yellow knot and tassel; a cartridge box with plate, and the ramrod on a strap attached to the underside of the shoulder belt; and the carbine clipped to its belt. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Carabinier, pre-1798. The uniform is virtually identical to that of Cuirassiers, even to the *Paroli* on the collar, though the hat-lace is indicative of Carabiniers. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

that the first such gentleman who delivers an order to attack will be forced to take part in the charge'!

The system whereby the regimental *Inhaber* (colonel-proprietor) had so much control over the affairs of the regiment was equally applicable in the cavalry as in the infantry, regimental commissions being within a colonel's gift. Among the system's difficulties was a singular incident which occurred at Wagram, when Prince Albert of Saxe-Teschen was *Inhaber* of a regiment on either side—the Austrian Prince Albert's Cuirassiers and the Saxon Prince Albert's Hussars. As the countries had long been at peace, it had been his practice to appoint candidates to whichever vacancy was next available, in either regiment. Thus on this occasion even members of the same family found themselves arrayed on opposing sides, and by even greater coincidence the regiments actually charged each other. The Saxons had the better of this sad encounter.

Despite successive changes in organisation (and the usual change in title when a new *Inhaber* was appointed, as each regiment bore the name of its 'proprietor'), certain features of the regiments remained reasonably standard. As with the infantry, distinct differences existed between regiments formed in 'German' and 'Hungarian' areas of the empire; the former included all non-'Hungarians' such as Walloons and Italians, and the latter Croatians, Slovenians and Transylvanians. Without exception the Hungarian cavalry were all hussars, the army's light cavalry, and all other regiments were 'German' and classed as 'heavy' or 'medium', only the Chevauxlegers were regarded as 'light' troops in the German cavalry, though in effect they were more akin to the

'medium' Dragoons; all but the *Uhlans* of Galicia conformed to these basic groupings. As a result of the extra time required to train a cavalryman, there existed only minor differences between a unit's wartime and peacetime establishments with units being kept near full strength at all times. A cadre was also maintained to enable a 'Reserve Division' to be assembled in wartime.

At the outbreak of the French wars, the cavalry was in the process of reorganisation. In 1792 it was approximately 40,000 strong, comprising two regiments of Carabiniers, nine of Cuirassiers, six of Dragoons, seven of Chevauxlegers, a 'Staff-Dragoon' regiment (*Stabs-Dragoner-Regiment*), nine 'National' light regiments of Hungarian Hussars, one regiment of Székler *Grenz* (border) Hussars, and a newly-formed regiment of *Uhlans* (lancers). The main tactical element for all regiments was the 'division', commanded by a field officer, which comprised two squadrons, each squadron consisting of two 'wings' (*Flügel*) of two platoons (*Züge*n) each. In the heaviest regiments—the Carabiniers and Cuirassiers—each squadron numbered approximately 150 men of all ranks; in the Dragoons and light regiments, between 170 and 180. For the Carabiniers and Hussars, each regiment comprised four 'divisions' (8 squadrons); the remainder each had three 'divisions' (except the Székler *Grenz* Hussars which had five and the *Uhlan* regiment with two). The standard-escort comprised 24 men in the Carabiniers and Hussars, and 18 men in the others.

A major reform was instituted in 1798, affecting principally the German regiments. The Cuirassier arm was increased to 12 regiments, by the conversion of both Carabinier corps (the Emperor and Albert regiments) and by the formation of a new 12th Cuirassiers. This was formed from elements of the Carabiniers plus the cavalry of the Anhalt-Zerbst contingent (absorbed into the Austrian army, with the infantry going to the new 11th Light Bn.) and the survivors of the old French guard cavalry corps of *Royal-Allemand* Dragoons. The Dragoons and Chevauxlegers were merged into a single list of 15 Light Dragoon regiments, the old 'Staff Dragoons' going into the 9th Light Dragoons, and the 13th Regt. being newly-raised. The Hussars were enlarged to 12 regiments, a second *Uhlan* regiment formed, and a new corps of Mounted *Jägers* (*Jäger Regt. zu Pferd 'Bussy'*) created from the mounted elements of various *Frei-Corps*. From this date regiments ceased to be numbered consecutively, irrespective of type.

After the Treaty of Luneville (1801) another reorganisation was undertaken, reducing the number of regiments from 42 to 35, partly because some of the likely theatres of future operations (Switzerland, Italy and the Tyrol) offered little scope for major cavalry actions. Disbanded were the Cuirassier regiments numbered 4, 5 and 11, the Light Dragoon regiments 2, 5, 6 and 9, the Mounted *Jägers* and the 12th Hussars, although the latter number was filled by the formation of a new *Grenz* regiment (the *Palatinal-Grenz-Huszaren*) in 1802. The 12th Cuirassiers were converted to Dragoons, and the Light Dragoons again split into Dragoons and Chevauxlegers. A third regiment of *Uhlans* was newly-formed.

The regiments existing in June 1802 were styled as follows:

Cuirassiers: Regt. No. 1 Kaiser Franz; No. 2 Erzherzog Franz (d'Este); No. 3 Herzog Albert v. Sachsen-Teschen; No. 4 Erzherzog Ferdinand; No. 5 Nassau-Usingen; No. 6 Baron Mack; No. 7 Prinz Carl v. Lothringen; and No. 8 Hohenzollern-Hechingen.

Horse furniture, 'German' cavalry, of the pattern in use prior to the 1798 regulations: scarlet cloth shabraque and holster caps with yellow lace bearing white diamonds edged black. The *Roquelor* is rolled beneath the holster caps. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Dragoons: No. 1 Erzherzog Johann (previously Light Dragoons No. 3); No. 2 Hohenlohe (previously No. 7); No. 3 Württemberg (previously No. 8); No. 4 Levenehr (previously No. 14); No. 5 Savoyen (previously No. 15); and No. 6 Melas (previously 12th Cuirassiers).

Chevauxlegers: No. 1 Kaiser (previously Light Dragoons No. 1); No. 2 Hohenzollern (previously No. 4); No. 3 Lobkowitz (previously No. 10); No. 4 La Tour (previously No. 11); No. 5 Kinsky (previously No. 12); and No. 6 Rosenberg (previously No. 13).

The establishment of eight Cuirassier, six Dragoon, six Chevauxleger, 12 Hussar and three *Uhlan* regiments remained constant until 1813, when a fourth *Uhlan* regiment was raised, and from the re-occupied Italian provinces a 7th Chevauxlegers. Hasty reforms were pushed through by Mack, taking effect from April 1805, by which all units comprised eight squadrons, with 131 men per squadron in the heavy regiments and 151 in the light; these hasty measures, with delays in mobilisation resulting in many squadrons embarking on the 1805 campaign with but 100 troopers, contributed not a little to the defeat of that year, and it was left to Archduke Charles to institute more useful reforms. From then on, heavy regiments comprised six squadrons of 135 men each, and light regiments eight squadrons of 150 each (the Székler *Grenz* Hussars six squadrons). In addition, each regiment carried a number of supplementary dismounted troopers, who upon mobilisation could act as a cadre for a reserve squadron of 60 men in the 'heavies' and 90 in the 'lights'. Total regimental strength now stood as follows: Cuirassiers and Dragoons, 919 men and 815 horses; Chevauxlegers, 1,358 men and 1,212 horses; Hussars and *Uhlans* 1,360 men and 1,212 horses, except the Székler Hussars who had 989 men and 910 horses. Among those who were mounted only in wartime were each regiment's various 'specialists', the *Fouriers* (quartermaster staff) and smiths, for example. Recruits and remounts were provided by the regimental reserve squadrons; normal strength when mobilised upon the cadre was 143 men and 133 horses for

Dragoon wearing the pre-1798 uniform. Note especially the large size of the turnbacks, and the tricorn hat, which latterly tended to have the front 'corner' flattened to resemble a bicorn. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Cuirassiers and Dragoons, 180 men and 171 horses for the remainder (175 men and 171 horses for the Székler Hussars). From these reserve squadrons, regimental active strength could be increased by 112 mounted men in the 'heavies' and 150 in the 'lights'. Although the quality of horses was generally good, remounts were never sufficient.

The effect of the expansion for war service is reflected in the statistics of the cavalry establishment as at 1 March 1809:

Eight regiments Cuirassiers, six regiments Dragoons, each six squadrons and one reserve squadron: 1,031 men, 975 horses each.

11 regiments Hussars, three regiments *Uhlans*, each eight squadrons and one reserve squadron: 1,481 men, 1,414 horses each.

Six regiments Chevauxlegers, each eight squadrons and one reserve squadron: 1,479 men, 1,414 horses each.

One regiment Székler Hussars, eight squadrons (two additional formed for war) and one reserve squadron: 1,478 men, 1,408 horses.

Staff Dragoons (*Stabsdragoner-Regiment*): re-formed 1805, one squadron plus ten independent 'wings': 898 men, 873 horses.

Giving a grand total of 'regular' cavalry (including the *Grenz* Hussars) of 46,418 men and 44,199 horses.

A further reorganisation occurred after the 1809 campaign, when the heavy regiments were reduced to four squadrons and the light regiments to six.

Chevauxleger, pre-1798 uniform, showing the taller version of the infantry *Casquet*, and the green uniform with red facings, as worn by the two senior regiments. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Tactics

In earlier days (especially against the Turks) the Austrian cavalry had made considerable use of mounted fire, but for some time this had been discouraged and shock action with the sabre was considered the primary function of cavalry. The 1784 Regulations (amending slightly those of 1765 and 1769), while covering fire-fights (normally executed in two lines), concentrated mainly upon the charge, for which the usual formation was in three lines, with troopers formed knee-to-knee.

Techniques for the charge remained reasonably constant. Increasing gradually from a slow trot to a gallop, full speed was only reached at about 80 paces from the enemy, at which point the trumpeters were ordered to sound 'Alarm', officers shouted 'Marsch! Marsch!', and the troopers raised their sabres above their heads. For the first time the 1784 manual discussed fencing with the sabre (instead of relying simply upon a downward chop). It also mentioned massed charges, executed by several regiments, but it did not elaborate further. According to Mack, few if any regiments in 1789 were able to gallop far without becoming disordered.

The regulations were updated frequently, and a new issue in 1806 confirmed earlier practices, specified in the previous revision of 1804. The two-squadron 'division' remained the principal tactical element, while a two-deep line, rather than three, was recognised as the standard formation. It was stated that cavalry were to act offensively where possible and that the charge (delivered at 12-pace intervals between divisions) was the recommended tactic. Troops were forbidden to receive a charge at the halt, all charges were to be made with flank guards, and the regulations stressed that a reserve was to be kept at all times. Speed was to be

Chevauxleger and Hussar, pre-1798. Note the peakless shako of the Hussar, with the plume worn inside a black waterproof cover. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Troopers wearing the uniforms of two of the component parts of the newly formed 12th Cuirassiers, 1798: left, Anhalt-Zerbst cavalry (yellow faced light blue); right, *Royal-Allemand* Dragoons (dark blue faced cherry red, white lace). Both wear the black and yellow Austrian plume. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

regulated from walk to trot, canter and restrained gallop, so as not to blow the horses before the full gallop within the last 80 paces before impact.

Although charges in column were being used increasingly by the French, the Austrian cavalry was ordered to use the column and 'mass' only for manoeuvre; thus the two-deep line could be at a disadvantage when meeting a French column. A greater disadvantage was the lack of instructions for multi-regiment charges, and with the lack of large-scale exercises this was never brought to light, resulting in futile and unco-ordinated attacks by single regiments, or even 'divisions' or squadrons. The tendency to fragment cavalry strength (though opposed by Archduke Charles) was reinforced by the new regulations, which called for large formations to manoeuvre in column during deployment; fearful of charges by enemy cavalry, commanders often insisted upon cavalry support and received it in the form of small detachments for flank protection. Instead of assuming the rôle of a decisive, independent assault force, which it had enjoyed in the reign of Maria Theresa, the cavalry became increasingly a support element for the infantry, which rôle it assumed in the 1809 campaign, considerably reducing its combat effectiveness.

Despite their misuse by higher command, the Austrian regulars rarely performed less than proficiently, as remarked upon by contemporary observers from other nations. This was evident from the outset of the French wars, and is emphasised by a comment from J. G. Le Marchant, the British cavalry leader killed at Salamanca who, as a troop officer in the Queen's Bays in 1793, described the Austrian cavalry with whom his unit was brigaded in an action at Cassel in June of that year: 'I am just returned from a scene that, on cool reflection, makes my soul shrink within me; but it is one of the horrors of war. What gave me most pain was to see that the Austrians gave no quarter. Poor devils on their knees, merely begging for mercy, were cut down. My own people, thank God! were as merciful as possible . . . [we] had taken five men alive, but

leaving them for an instant in pursuit of others, some Austrians came up and butchered them'. Nevertheless, he noted that the Austrians were 'as superior to us as we are to the train-bands in the city'.

Appropriately, the Hussars in particular enjoyed a reputation not only for *élan* but for an uncompromising attitude; Marbot, for example, claimed with some disgust that the Széklers were responsible for two attacks upon French flags of truce, assassinating the French plenipotentiaries at Rastatt in 1799, and cutting up the French delegation outside the gates of Vienna in 1809. Their enemies, however, accorded respect to the professionalism of the Austrian regiments, and complimented—for instance—the O'Reilly Chevauxlegers, who covered the retreat at Austerlitz with great skill and success, by describing the corps as 'one of the finest regiments in the Austrian army'.

Uniforms: German Cavalry

Pre-1798 Uniforms

The uniform worn before 1798 was that evolving from the dress of the mid- to later 18th century. The headdress consisted of a black tricorn hat, although latterly the front corner had become flatter so as more to resemble a bicorn. At the left side it carried a black, butterfly-shaped cockade held by a loop of mixed black and yellow braid with a button, above which rose a 22cm feather plume, the upper two-thirds black and the lower third yellow. The braid and plume in these two colours were standard national distinctions, used throughout the period. Hats of the two Carabinier regiments had a $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. lace edging. The single-breasted white coat of the heavy regiments was similar to that worn by the infantry, closed at the front, with shortish but voluminous skirts and large turnbacks which had a $2\frac{1}{2}$-in. edging of the regimental facing-colour; a $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. standing collar bearing a facing-coloured patch or *Paroli* on each side, with a button; and plain facing-coloured cuffs fastened by two small buttons at the rear seam. The breeches were 'white' (actually light straw yellow) and were worn inside high-topped riding boots, with 'cuffs' inside protecting the knees.

Although full cuirsasses (and even 17th-century iron helmets) had been worn as late as 1788–89 in the Turkish war, the cuirass worn by Carabiniers and Cuirassiers had a front plate only; it was slightly domed and painted black, with an inner lining of canvas or chamois leather, and retained by a white leather waist strap attached to cross straps at the rear. A white leather waist belt was worn over the coat, with the sabre suspended on slings; the sabre was a *Pallasch* (broadsword) with a blade 4cm wide and between 84 and 88cm long, with iron fittings and a scabbard (brass fittings for NCOs and a natural leather scabbard for *Wachtmeisters*). Over the left shoulder was carried a white leather belt 9cm wide, supporting a black leather cartridge box holding 18 cartridges, bearing the Emperor's

Cuirassier trooper (left) and officer (right), 1798 uniform. Note the trooper's white lambskin saddle cover and the officer's black, the colouring specified originally by the 1798 regulations. The unit illustrated has the scarlet facings and yellow buttons of the 8th (Hohenzollern) Regt. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Cuirassier trooper, campaign dress, 1798, wearing the grey service overalls and with full kit. Note the coiled picket rope between the valise and the left knee, and the end of the picket stake carried at the right side. (Print published by Tranquillo Mollo)

cypher in brass. A similar belt supported the carbine on a spring clip. For Carabiniers, the belts had an edging of 2.6cm-wide yellow lace, and a 2cm lace edging on the cartridge box flap. The carbine was 123cm long and weighed 3.4kg; in early 1792 six men in every carbine-armed squadron were issued with the Model 1789 *Cavallerie-stutzen*, a short-barrelled rifle. The Model 1759 *Trombon* (blunderbuss) had been issued to 12 men per cuirassier squadron, modified in 1781, was withdrawn in 1798. Each man carried two pistols in saddle holsters. The black leather saddle rested upon a white blanket folded four times; the rectangular shabraque with rounded rear corners and holster caps were of red cloth, edged with 1½in. lace of a white, black, and yellow design, with one narrow and one wide lace for Carabiniers. Prior to 1777 the holster caps and rear corners of the shabraque had borne the *Inhaber*'s coat of arms, but after that date they carried a crowned yellow cypher with narrow black edging. A rolled white *Roquelor* (overcoat) was carried under the pistol holsters at the front of the saddle.

NCOs were dressed as troopers, except for a gold sword knot. For *Wachtmeister* and *Estandartenführers* (standard-bearers) the hat bore gold lace and the shabraque three laces; corporals and Carabinier troopers had silver lace on their hats. *Wachtmeisters* carried 'Spanish reed' canes with an ivory top, and corporals a hazel cane. Trumpeters wore the uniform of the troopers, minus the cuirass, but with a red plume.

Officers' uniforms were radically different, with the cuirass worn over a facing-coloured waistcoat and underneath a long white coat with facing-coloured *Paroli* and cuffs, instead of over the coat like those of the other ranks. Officers' cuirasses had a gilded rim and a gilded 'arrowhead' on the breast, extending to the lower edge for field officers. Their hats were gold-laced, their white or straw yellow breeches worn with high boots, and the universal gold and black sash was worn around the waist; their scabbards were black leather. Horse furniture was like that of the other ranks, but with gold or silver lace and ornaments.

Dragoons were uniformed and equipped in a similar fashion to the Cuirassiers, but without the cuirass, and with turn-down collars in the facing colour, without the *Paroli*.

Chevauxlegers were dressed and equipped like the Dragoons, except that the first two regiments wore bottle-green uniforms with crimson facings instead of the white coats of the remainder. All wore a felt or leather *Casquet*, taller than that worn by the infantry, with a 23cm false front and a 16.5cm rear, the front edged with yellow braid and bearing a brass plate; at the left side was the national yellow rosette with black centre, and above it a black over yellow feather. Latterly the *Casquets* had detachable sun visors. Officers wore a cocked hat instead of the *Casquet*, and trumpeters of the first two regiments had 'reversed colours', crimson coats faced bottle green.

A noted exception was the Latour Regiment, the old 14th Dragoons who had enjoyed a distinguished record earlier in the century. They had worn a green Walloon uniform, which colour was restored

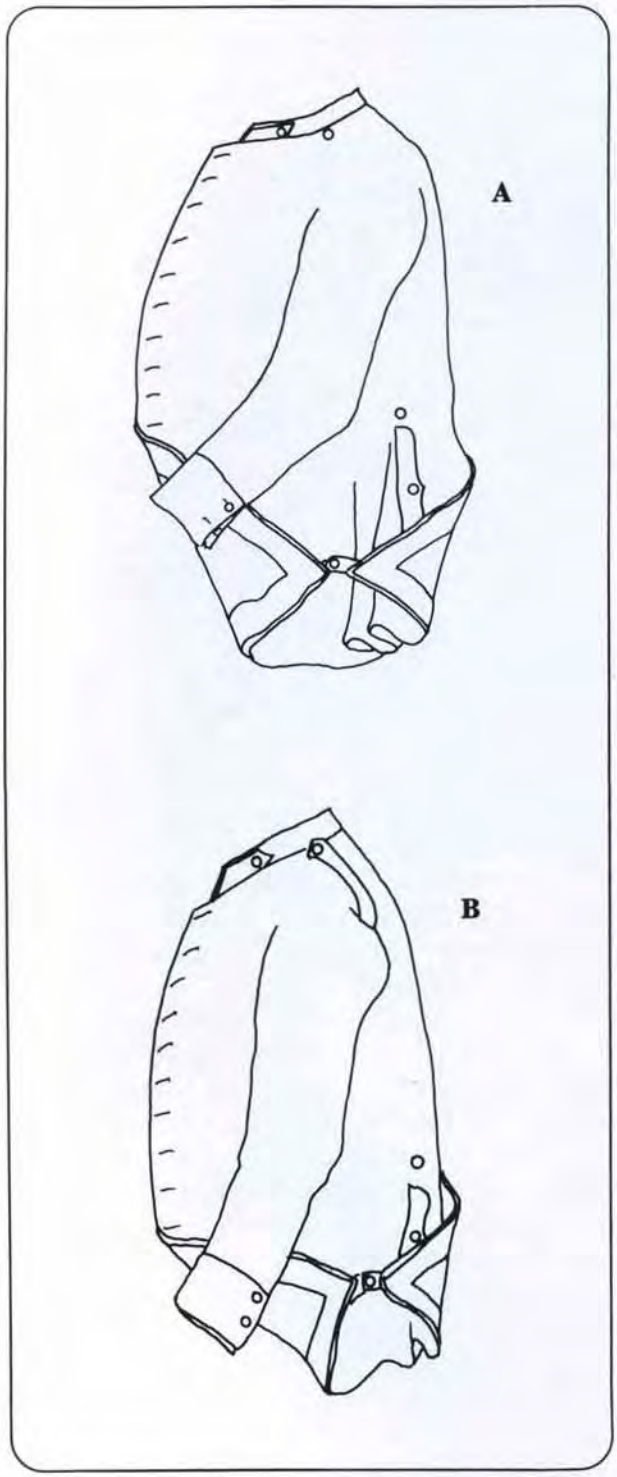
to them as a mark of distinction when converted to Chevauxlegers in 1791. They wore cocked hats and, having remained loyal during the Netherlands agitation, were especially favoured by the Imperial family, carrying on 'honour standard'. One side bore a half-length portrait of Emperor Leopold II (1790–92) with the inscription 'Leopoldus II Augustus', and the other was inscribed 'A La Fidelité et Valeur Signalée du Regiment de Latour Dragons Réconnue par l'Empereur et Roi'.

The 1798 Uniform: Cuirassiers

The 1798 regulations changed the appearance of the cavalry as radically as that of the infantry, especially by the adoption of the crested black leather helmet, identical to that ordered for the infantry, with a brass front plate bearing the Emperor's cypher 'F.II', (changed to 'F.I.' when the title 'Holy Roman Emperor' was relinquished [1804–06]), and a leather comb topped by a crest of black over yellow. The remarks concerning the helmet given in MAA 176 are applicable equally to the cavalry helmet, including the use of the green foliage *Feldzeichen* (a relic of the old 'field-sign' of the 17th century, retained by the Austrian army as late as the 20th century), usually of oak in summer and fir in winter, affixed behind the left chinstrap boss and worn as high as the top of the helmet.

The 1798 coat was white, single breasted, with a white standing collar $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, bearing a facing-coloured patch 1 in. high by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, with a small button. The cuffs were facing-coloured, the skirts less voluminous and the turnbacks white with facing-coloured edging. Ten large buttons were on the breast and two at the rear, with two small buttons on each cuff and one to each pair of turnbacks. A single strap was carried at the rear of the left shoulder, with a small button, and another strap (4 ins. long by 1 in. wide), also of the coat-colour, was carried at the left waist, fastened by a large button, to secure the waist-belt. A white-sleeved waistcoat with standing collar was worn under the coat, or carried in the valise in hot weather. The black stock, white cloth breeches and stockings were similar to those worn by the infantry. The riding boots were reduced to a height 2 in. below the kneecap, with spurs with a 1 in. neck screwed into the heel. For service dress, overalls of 'mixed grey' cloth extended to the ankle, buttoned

Cuirassier in dismounted 'guard order', 1798 uniform: minus the cuirass, and with the scabbard inserted into a loop on the waist belt to prevent it hindering movement. Note the pistol carried in a similar loop. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)



(A) 'German' cavalry coat, pre-1798, shown with the standing collar of the Cuirassiers; Dragoon coats were similar but with a falling collar. Facing-colour is displayed on the cuffs, the wide edging to the turnbacks, and the *Paroli* collar patch. (B) 'German' cavalry coat, 1798 pattern. Note the reduced size of the skirts; this Cuirassier example retains the *Paroli* on the collar.

on the seam, lined with canvas and strapped under the foot; only rarely are they shown in contemporary pictures with leather reinforcing. The overcoat remained as before, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$-in. standing collar bearing a facing-coloured patch $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. Forage cap and mittens were in the same colour as the waistcoat. The white leather waist belt was worn over the coat, fastened with a brass S-clasp, and had sabre slings with two loops on the left side, to enable the scabbard to be raised up away from the legs, and for a pistol to be carried, on dismounted duty. The sabre was similar to that carried before, with the same white leather knot. The cartridge box held 30 cartridges, had no plate, and was worn upon a white leather shoulder belt $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide.

Despite this modernisation the cuirass remained unaltered. The failings of the half-cuirass were demonstrated at Eckmühl, where it was proven conclusively that the extra mobility gained from having no back plate was more than offset by its vulnerability. Marbot described the combat between French and Austrian cuirassiers at this battle: 'Courage, tenacity and strength were well matched, but the defensive arms were unequal, for the Austrian cuirass only covered them in front, and gave no protection to the back in a crowd. In this way, the French troopers, who, having double cuirasses and no fear of being wounded from behind, had only to think of thrusting, were able to give point at the enemy's backs, and slew a great many of them with small loss to themselves. This unequal fight lasted some minutes; finally the Austrians, with immense loss in killed and wounded, were compelled, for all their bravery, to abandon the ground. When they had wheeled about, they understood still better what a disadvantage it is not to have a cuirass behind as well as in front. The fight became a butchery, as our cuirassiers pursued the enemy, and for the space of half a league the ground was piled with killed and wounded cuirassiers. . . This fight settled a question which had long been debated, as to the necessity of double cuirasses, for the proportion of Austrians killed and wounded amounted respectively to eight and thirteen for one Frenchman'.

The holster caps were discarded and a new shabraque of scarlet cloth was adopted, with a rounded front and rectangular rear corners, 49 ins.

Cuirassier officer in full dress, with orderly in undress uniform, 1798. Note the gilded comb on the officer's helmet, the partial concealment of the sash by the lower edge of the cuirass, the undress jacket with cloth projections at the shoulder, and the forage cap bearing the Emperor's cypher. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Horse furniture, 'German' cavalry, *c.* 1805, showing the position of the picket stake. A Cuirassier is shown with the horse, but the equipment was similar for all. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

long and with sides 23 ins. deep. It was edged with $1\frac{3}{4}$-in. black and yellow lace, of which two varieties are shown in contemporary pictures, yellow with narrow black lines near the edges, or yellow with a central black stripe. In the rear corners was borne the Emperor's cypher, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high by 4 ins. wide, with a crown $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high above, this decoration set $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. from the inner edge of the lace. Over the shabraque was a lambskin saddle cover, 33 by $30\frac{1}{2}$ ins., white for the rank and file, and black for officers, lined with canvas and with a $2\frac{1}{2}$-in.-wide red cloth edging. Beneath the front of the shabraque were wooden pistol holsters, covered with black leather, $15\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, 5 ins. wide at the top, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at the bottom; two brass-mounted pistols were carried by Cuirassiers; eight men per squadron were equipped with short carbines, and eight with rifles. Harnessing was black leather, with saddle girths of fabric and brown leather. The picketing stake carried by cuirassiers (attached to the right of the saddle) was 50 ins. long, with a 4-in. metal shoe, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in diameter at the top and 1 in. at the bottom.

Cavalry equipment and the manner in which it was carried varied somewhat, but was reasonably standard. The tubular, red cloth valise (*Mantelsack*), positioned under the lambskin at the rear of the saddle, carried items including two shirts, cleaning material for clothing and equipment, shaving kit, etc. Two days' bread was carried in a haversack, and a wooden canteen, as carried by the infantry, was slung over the shoulder. On either side of the saddle was a hide knapsack 12 ins. deep; kept in the right was grooming equipment for the horse, messtin and a field kettle handle; in the left, two days' bread, forage oats, comb, three tentpegs and two straps. (While each man carried his own messtin, an iron kettle weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$lbs without its handle was shared by each 'mess' of five to eight men, carried alternately by each member; all were made by Josef Kuppelwieser of Vienna, proprietor of the imperial ironworks.) Also carried on the saddle were two leather cases, that on the right containing two horseshoes and 30 nails, and on the left a fatigue-smock and picket ropes; a net or bag for hay and a 22-in. scythe in a leather case were also carried. When not in use, the overall trousers were carried under the valise or saddle; the *Roquelor* was folded into a 35-in. roll and carried at the front of the saddle.

Hairstyles throughout the cavalry were like those of the infantry, hair powder and 'queue', bound with black ribbon, was still being used, although the rolls of hair over the ears were discontinued in 1798. All except officers wore moustaches.

NCOs were dressed like troopers, but with gilded helmet plate and camel hair crests for *Wachtmeisters*, who had black and yellow camel hair sword knots, 'Spanish reed' canes, but no brass sword fittings.

Cuirassier in campaign dress, wearing the greatcoat. Note its very large skirts, to protect the horse as well as the rider from bad weather. Only the cartridge box and canteen are worn over the coat, other equipment being concealed beneath it. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Corporals' sword knots were woollen and their canes hazel. Trumpeters were dressed as corporals (minus the cane), and trumpet majors (*Stabstrompeter*) as *Wachtmeisters*; their helmets for *Gala* (parade) had coloured crests. The senior blacksmith (*Oberschmeid*: NCO farrier) and *Profoss* (provost) dressed as a *Wachtmeister*, but instead of the helmet had a cocked hat with a silver or gold loop (according to button colour) and black cockade, and yellow and black camel hair 'roses' in the corners of the hat; *Fouriers* (quartermaster staff) dressed similarly but without a cane. The saddlers and ordinary blacksmiths dressed as corporals, without a cane, and with hats with woollen 'roses'.

Officers wore the helmet with distinctions similar to infantry officers, including gilt plate and silk crest; the hat (worn in undress) and stock were likewise similar. Their uniform was as that of the rank and file, with tails slightly longer, the cuffs 3 ins deep, and the buttons flat and undecorated. Their tail-less waistcoat was straw coloured, with a 1-in. standing collar. Like the infantry, officers could wear a frock coat or *Oberrock* instead of the ordinary coat, in white cloth, with a $3\frac{1}{4}$-in. stand-and-fall collar of the facing colour, and 3-in. deep cuffs; often longer than the infantry *Oberrock* (extending to within 8 ins. of the ankle), it had side pockets and buttons as on the coat, set $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. apart. Some use was made of velvet-like material or corduroy for these garments. White breeches like those of the men were worn, or white leather for parade; similar boots, with spurs with $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. necks. Light 'mixed grey' cloth service overalls, with facing-coloured stripe and black leather reinforcing; white *Roquelor* with buttons as on the coat; and 'yellow' leather gloves with gauntlet cuffs.

The officers' sword belt was white leather with iron fittings; the sword, of a similar pattern, had an iron scabbard covered with black leather with three metal fittings, the upper locket $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. deep, the middle 4 ins. and chape 7 ins.; the sword knot was black leather with three interwoven gold lines. The ordinary gold and black camel hair sash was worn around the waist (often omitted with the *Oberrock*), usually concealing the waist belt. The cuirass was lacquered black, with a poppy-red velvet edging $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; the rim bore a $\frac{1}{2}$-in. brass edging, and a 4 in.-deep brass 'arrowhead' on the front. Cuirass belts were white leather, the shoulder straps $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide with brass fittings (apparently often lined with red), with a 1-in. waist strap (shown by some sources with red piping. Horse furniture was like that of the rank and file, the saddle of brown leather, and the scarlet shabraque had brown leather panels on the sides to prevent wear by the rider's legs. Its gold lace edging was 3 ins. wide, with a 1-in. black central stripe; the rear corners bore the Emperor's crowned cypher $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high overall, 3 ins. from the border, in gold embroidery. The black lambskin saddle cover had a 2-in. red cloth edging. The brown leather pistol holsters were 14 ins. overall, with brass fittings and a holder for four cartridges. Harness was as for the rank and file, with a brass breastplate; $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$-in. the second halter (including forehead strap) was used usually only on campaign.

Field officers had the usual distinctions: a black silk and gold cord helmet crest, silver or gold lace cuff-edging on the coat and *Oberrock*, a silk sash, a

sword belt, and slings of black leather with gold stripes and gilt fittings. Their cuirass retained its larger 'arrowhead', and the shabraque had a double lace border, with 1 in. of red cloth showing between the bands of lace. The regimental *Auditor* (legal officer) and *Rechnungsführer* (administrative officer) wore neither sash nor helmet, but a cocked hat with black tape edging and a gold or silver loop and button, and carried a straight-bladed *épée* (*Degen*) instead of the *Pallasch*. The regimental adjutant (*Regimentsadjutant*) and regimental surgeon (*Regimentsarzt*) dressed as officers, minus the cuirass.

Cuirassier regiments and distinctions in 1798 were as follows:

	Regiment	*Facings*	*Buttons*
No. 1	Kaiser	pompadour (dark red)	white
No. 2	Erzherzog Franz	black	white
No. 3	Herzog Albert	pompadour	yellow
No. 4	Czartoryski	dark blue	yellow
No. 5	Zeschwitz	grass green	yellow
No. 6	Melas	light blue	yellow
No. 7	Carl Lothringen	dark blue	white
No. 8	Hohenzollern	scarlet	yellow
No. 9	Nassau-Usingen	light blue	white
No. 10	Mack	black	yellow
No. 11	Anspach	scarlet	white
No. 12	Kavanagh	grass green	white

Despite existing uniform regulations, many varieties existed and are apparent from contemporary pictures, complicated by the sometimes considerable delay between issue and implementation of new regulations. The new 12th Cuirassiers, for example, are recorded as presenting a very mixed appearance in the early stages, before the issue of the 1798 uniform, each of their component parts being uniformed differently. The ex-Carabiniers wore white uniforms with hats laced silver (ex-Emperor's Regt.) or gold (ex-*Sachsen-*[*Albert*]*-Carabiniers*); the ex-*Royal-Allemand* Dragoons wore cocked hats or French bearskin caps, dark blue coats faced cherry red with white lace; and the ex-Anhalt-Zerbst Dragoons had bicorns, yellow coat and breeches with light blue collars, turnbacks and lapels. Regimental practice, the personal taste of individual officers, shortage of equipment and the wear and tear of active service caused other variations; units serving away from regular headquarter inspections would doubtless take less care over preserving a 'regulation' appearance than those under regular scrutiny.

Light Dragoon, 1798–1801, or green-clad Chevauxleger after that date. Of particular note is the picket stake strapped to the right of the saddle, by the carbine. (Print published by Tranquillo Mollo)

The 1798 Uniform: Light Dragoons

The 1798 Light Dragoon uniform was similar in cut and equipment to that of the Cuirassiers, the colouring and lack of a cuirass being the most obvious differences. The helmet was identical, but the coat was made of dark green cloth, with a 2-in. standing collar, which like the cuffs and turnback edging was in the facing-colour. The waistcoat, forage cap and mittens were also dark green; the cartridge box belt was $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, and all men were armed with carbines with brass fittings. There were slight differences in harnessing, with the saddle girth of black leather and the second halter (with forehead strap) always being used by officers, for example. The picket stake was like that of the cuirassiers but of $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. diameter. Officers' distinctions were like those of Cuirassiers, with the coat and *Oberrock* dark green and the waistcoat white.

Units and distinctions according to the 1798 regulations were as follows:

Regiment	*Facings*	*Buttons*
No. 1 Kaiser	poppy red	yellow
No. 2 Erzherzog Ferdinand	Emperor yellow	white
No. 3 Erzherzog Johann	orange	yellow
No. 4 Karaczay	poppy red	white
No. 5 Modena	orange	white
No. 6 Coburg	gris de lin (mauve)	white
No. 7 Waldeck	sulphur yellow	white
No. 8 Württemberg	gris de lin	yellow
No. 9 Liechtenstein	black	white
No. 10 Lobkowitz	light blue	white
No. 11 La Tour	pompadour (dark red)	yellow
No. 12 Kinsky	light blue	yellow
No. 13 (newly formed)	pompadour	white
No. 14 Levenehr	Emperor yellow	yellow
No. 15 Savoyen	black	yellow

Light Dragoon, 1798–1801, or a Chevauxleger of a green-uniformed regiment between 1801 and the removal of the 'queue' in 1805. (Print published by Tranquillo Mollo)

As noted above, the delay in implementing uniform changes could result in unusual costumes like that of Plate D3.

For details of the *Jäger zu Pferd* uniform, see Fig. B3.

German Cavalry uniform after 1801

One of the most confusing aspects of Austrian military uniform resulted from the 1801 re-organisation, when the Light Dragoons were again split into Dragoons and Chevauxlegers. By an order of 19 December the Dragoons were instructed to revert to white uniforms, and the Chevauxlegers to continue to wear the green of the Light Dragoons. With existing uniforms allowed to wear out before new styles were adopted, it is doubtful that the 1798 uniform had been adopted universally. As late as the 1805 campaign it was not unusual to find Dragoons still in green, and Chevauxlegers in white. Despite the order that they should wear green, it seems that some Chevauxleger regiments may, like the Dragoons, have adopted the white uniform in 1801, for on 27 January 1805 an order was issued allowing the first two Chevauxleger regiments, plus the 4th as a mark of their heritage as the green-clad La Tour Regt., to wear green officially, the remaining Chevauxlegers continuing to wear white. (Given the parsimony of the Austrian authorities, the fact that green uniforms were 20 per cent more expensive than white may well have been a significant factor in determining the uniform-colour of the three white-clad Chevauxleger regiments!) As a result confusion existed, and it was difficult to distinguish a white Dragoon from a white Chevauxleger, the only way being the colour of the buttons and the light cavalry bridle used by the Chevauxlegers.

The following new facing colours were decreed on 1 December 1801, buttons being white for Dragoons and yellow for Chevauxlegers (although the 2nd had white!): **Dragoons:** No. 1 black, 2 dark

Officer of mounted *Jägers*, 1799–1801; of subaltern rank, he has a green helmet crest and, like the ordinary *Jäger* officers, the helmet has no plate but separate letters 'F.II' in gilded brass on the front. (Print published by Tranquillo Mollo)

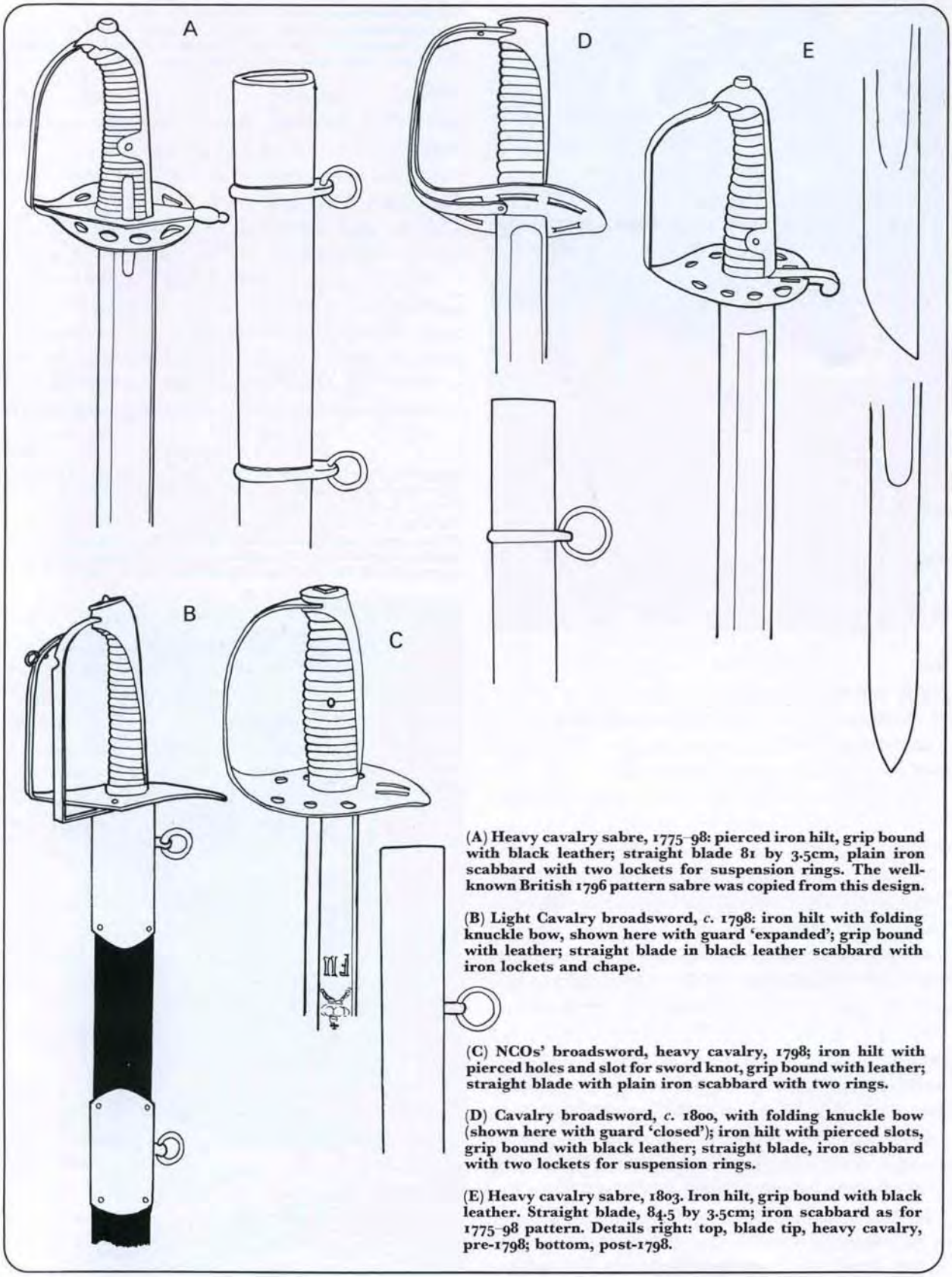
blue, 3 pompadour, 4 poppy red or 'light red', 5 dark green, 6 light blue. **Chevauxlegers:** No. 1 pompadour, 2 dark green, 3 poppy red or 'light red', 4 dark blue, 5 light blue, 6 black.

The situation became clearer once the early clothing had worn out, with white coats being worn by all except the 1st, 2nd and 4th Chevauxlegers who wore dark green. The 7th Chevauxlegers, formed in Italy in 1814, wore green with crimson facings and white buttons.

Minor adjustments still occurred, however, after the 1801 regulations. The coat was re-styled slightly, the turnbacks becoming neater; in 1802 the *Roquelor* took on an improved cut, with collar patch removed, and changes were made in the cut of the overalls. All waistcoats became white; the cartridge box somewhat broader; and Chevauxlegers were ordered to wear shorter boots, similar to those of hussars, but unbraided. It is doubtful whether an order for trumpeters to wear a *Korséhut* (Corsican hat) was ever implemented; certainly an order of 9 July 1802 instructed that trumpeters were to wear regimental uniform. An improved sabre was introduced in 1802, largely like the previous *Pallasch*, with iron scabbards for all ranks. The saddle cover was ordered to be white lambskin for Cuirassiers, Dragoons and Chevauxlegers, but in 1803 all were ordered to be black. From 1804 all carried long carbines.

From about 1805 the helmet took on a new appearance, with the comb heightened, and remaining of black leather with a brass strip up the front for other ranks; the front-plates now bore the cypher 'F.I'. For officers the helmet became especially impressive; the 1811 dress regulations

Mounted *Jäger* (left) and Light Dragoon (right), *c.* 1798. The *Jäger* wears grey uniform faced green, black belts, and a *Jäger* helmet with green crest. The Light Dragoon wears green uniform faced red, white breeches, a helmet with black-over-yellow crest, and white belts. Both have white sheepskins edged red, and red shabraques with black and yellow lace edging. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)



(A) Heavy cavalry sabre, 1775–98: pierced iron hilt, grip bound with black leather; straight blade 81 by 3.5cm, plain iron scabbard with two lockets for suspension rings. The well-known British 1796 pattern sabre was copied from this design.

(B) Light Cavalry broadsword, *c.* 1798: iron hilt with folding knuckle bow, shown here with guard 'expanded'; grip bound with leather; straight blade in black leather scabbard with iron lockets and chape.

(C) NCOs' broadsword, heavy cavalry, 1798; iron hilt with pierced holes and slot for sword knot, grip bound with leather; straight blade with plain iron scabbard with two rings.

(D) Cavalry broadsword, *c.* 1800, with folding knuckle bow (shown here with guard 'closed'); iron hilt with pierced slots, grip bound with black leather; straight blade, iron scabbard with two lockets for suspension rings.

(E) Heavy cavalry sabre, 1803. Iron hilt, grip bound with black leather. Straight blade, 84.5 by 3.5cm; iron scabbard as for 1775–98 pattern. Details right: top, blade tip, heavy cavalry, pre-1798; bottom, post-1798.

described it as made of black lacquered leather with a 4-in.-high, 1-in.-wide comb (though in practice some seem to have increased the height, as did some infantry officers with their 1798 helmet). The sides of the comb were completely covered in gilt metal and richly embossed with a lion device. On the front of the crest was a gilt lion mask, the chinstrap bosses were also in the form of lion masks, positioned on the sides of the helmet, above the leather flap which diverted rain water from the ears. The chinstrap was covered with gilt scales or interlocking chains, though some sources indicate the use of two chinstraps, a scaled ornamental set fastened around the rear of the helmet, and a black leather chinstrap for functional use. As with the infantry helmet, this was probably dependent upon the preference of the individual. The peak was gilt-edged, and the crest as before. Some helmets (for parade, or those of field ranks) exist with additional gilt decoration (as shown in Plate G3), while some contemporary pictures suggest that on campaign the helmet might be worn with the crest removed.

The 1811 officers' regulations specify the coat as white (dark green for the 1st, 2nd and 4th Chevauxlegers), with similar lining and a single row of buttons on the breast, set $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. apart. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. collar was white with a facing-coloured patch with a button in the centre for Cuirassiers; Dragoons and Chevauxlegers had facing-coloured collars not exceeding 4 ins. high. Cuffs were not over 3 ins. deep, and were fastened with two small buttons on the rear seam; field officers retained laced cuffs. The white waistcoat was tailless, with a standing collar and small buttons; the 'mixed grey' overalls had metal buttons but no coloured stripe. The *Oberrock* was abolished, and a short coat, or 'Spencer', in the uniform colour was used instead. The voluminous *Roquelor* remained white, with uniform buttons and a cape extending to the elbow; the yellow leather gloves had 4-in. cuffs. The cuirass was basically as before, with $\frac{3}{4}$-in. brass rim and a 4-in. brass 'arrowhead' on the breast, extending to the bottom for field ranks. Belts remained white with gilded fittings. Horse-furniture as before, the saddle and harness of brown leather for Cuirassiers and Dragoons; Chevauxlegers used Hussar-pattern harnesses. The horse's breast plate consisted of a brass boss bearing the regimental number and branch letter ('K', 'D', or 'C-L').

Dragoons or Chevauxlegers, campaign dress, *c.* 1803, wearing the 1798 helmet (note the large size of the *Feldzeichen*), with picket stake and net of forage carried upon the saddle. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Archduke Charles' reforms caused some alteration in the disposition of the kit; the valise now held spare legwear, shirt, handkerchief, socks, mittens, carbine cleaning-kit, a bag containing $\frac{1}{2}$lb pipeclay, razor, piece of soap, small mirror, clothes brush and sewing kit (needles, thread, scissors and a bodkin). The knapsack on the right side carried the eating utensils, two combs in a case, messtin handle, bag of salt, vegetables, horse-grooming kit, boot- and harness-wax; the knapsack by the left holster held the forage cap, haversack with bread, and the sickle and whetstone (the latter often carried by the saddle instead).

Following the discontinuance of the 'queue' in 1805, hair had been cut short, with sideburns extending no lower than the bottom of the ear; though moustaches were obligatory for the rank and file, officers had to be clean shaven.

NCO distinctions remained similar and may be summarised as follows:

Cadets and Expropriis-cadets: uniformed as trooper, but without moustache; officers' helmet with woollen crest, officers' sabre with NCO knot, leather gloves.

Corporal, Wachtmeister and Estandartenführer: leather gloves, black and yellow sword knot, 'Spanish reed' cane (hazel for Corporals).

Fourier: dressed as infantry, but spurred boots.

'Other ranks' helmet, 'German' cavalry, with the later, higher comb, and the front plate bearing the earlier version of the Emperor's cypher, 'F.II'. Note the leather side-flap below the chinstrap boss, to divert rainwater from the wearer's ears. (Wallis & Wallis)

Left
Cuirassier equipment, including the leather helmet with enlarged comb, introduced about 1805. The officers' version (left) includes the lion embossed on each side of the gilded comb, gilt reinforcing bars on the skull, and brass edging and 'arrowhead' on the cuirass. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Oberschmeid (senior smith/NCO farrier): cocked hat with yellow and black camel hair 'roses' at the ends, black silk binding 1 in. wide; loop of silver or gold lace (according to button colour) ½ in. wide, with 3-in. diameter black cockade. Coat (without shoulder straps), waistcoat and breeches grey/black, facings and buttons as rank and file, sabre and other distinctions as *Wachtmeister*; squadron smith (*Escadrons-Schmeid*) and saddlers as *Oberschmeid*, but without NCO cane.

Profoss (provost): as *Wachtmeister*, but with a hat.

Officers' servants: as troopers, but with no other

Cuirassiers, 1815; note the ornate cuirass of the officer in the foreground. The trumpeter at the right wears no cuirass, and has a red crest to his helmet. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

equipment than the valise.

Trumpeters wore ordinary uniform (without cuirasses in the Cuirassiers), with a red helmet crest and other distinctions like corporals (trumpet-major or *Stabstrompeter* with *Wachtmeister* distinctions). The 16-in. brass trumpet had cords and tassels of mixed Emperor yellow, and black. Regimental bands were financed by the *Inhaber* or officers, their uniforms usually having 'swallows' nest' wings, and laced collar and cuffs. Some unusual illustrations of *c.* 1813 depict green-clad Chevauxleger trumpeters with old-fashioned dark red (facing-coloured) dummy sleeves hanging at the rear of the coat, with yellow or gold lace edging, possibly a regimental idiosyncracy (or an artist's error?). They also had dark blue overalls with a red stripe. It was customary, when possible, for musicians to be mounted on greys.

Details of uniform distinctions, *Inhaber* and origin of the 'German' cavalry of the later Napoleonic Wars are provided in the following list of 1820:

Chevauxlegers, *c.* 1805; this print after J. B. Seele depicts the 2nd Regt. (Hohenzollern) wearing the green coat with red facings and white buttons. Previously the 4th Light Dragoons, its poppy red facings officially changed to dark green in 1801, but may have remained red throughout. Green facings would be unlikely with a green coat, and were probably intended for a white coat briefly (or never, in fact) adopted by the regiment.

Cuirassiers

Regiment	*Origin*	*Facings*	*Buttons*
No. 1 Kaiser Franz	Bohemian	dark red	white
No. 2 Erzherzog Franz Josef d'Este, Herzog v. Modena	Bohemian	black	white
No. 3 FM (*Feldmarschall*) Herzog Albert zu Sachsen-Teschen	Moravian	dark red	yellow
No. 4 GM (*Generalmajor*) Kronprinz Erzherzog Ferdinand	Lower Austrian	grass green	white
No. 5 G de C (*General der Cavallerie*) Hannibal Marquis Sommariva	Inner Austrian	light blue	white
No. 6 FML (*Feldmarschall Leutnant*) Graff Wallmoden-Gimborn	Moravian	black	yellow
No. 7 G de C Carl Eugen Prinz v. Lothringen	Moravian	dark blue	white
No. 8 Grossfürst Constantin	Bohemian	scarlet	yellow

Dragoons (all with white coats, white buttons)

No. 1 FM Erzherzog Johann	Inner Austrian	black	
No. 2 Kronprinz v. Bayern	Upper & Lower Austrian	dark blue	
No. 3 G de C Baron Knesevich	Moravian	bright red	
No. 4 Erbgrossherzog v. Toscana	Moravian	bright red	
No. 5 Prinz Eugen v. Savoyen	Moravian	dark green	
No. 6 G de C Graf Riesch	Moravian	light blue	

Chevauxleger, campaign dress, 1815, showing the green coat worn by the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th Regiments. Note, again, the horse's fodder carried at the front of the saddle. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Chevauxlegers (dark green coats for 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th, remainder white; yellow buttons for all except 2nd and 7th [white]).

Regiment	*origin*	*facings*
No. 1 Kaiser Franz	Upper & Lower Austrian	bright red
No. 2 G de C Prinz Hohenzollern-Hechingen	Bohemian	bright red
No. 3 G de C Graf O'Reilly	Galician	bright red
No. 4 G de C Baron Vincent	Bohemian	dark red
No. 5 (vacant—Previously Klenan	Bohemian	light blue
No. 6 G de C Fürst Rosenberg	Bohemian	dark red
No. 7 FML Graf Johann Nostitz	Italian	crimson

The *Stabsdragoner-Regiment*, re-established in 1805, wore the crested helmet, pike grey Dragoon coat with bright red facings, pike grey sleeved waistcoat, white breeches, German cavalry boots, cavalry overalls, cartridge box, forage cap and *Roquelor*.

Hussars

Hussar uniform was originally a re-styling of the ordinary dress of the Hugarian 'tribesmen'—the original hussars. While maintaining a vestige of this costume, especially the fur-trimmed pelisse and the traditional swaggering mien, the Austrian Hussar uniform was regulated as carefully as that of the 'German' cavalry. All cavalry from the 'Hungarian' part of the empire were Hussars; Hungary being their original home, the term *huszár* probably signified 'one in twenty' as selected for service by ballot.

The basic style of uniform was retained throughout. Initially, the Hussar cap was a felt cylinder bearing a black and yellow cloth rosette with a braid loop on the front, and a black over yellow plume above a yellow pompon with black centre. Cords in the mixed black and yellow national colours were fastened around the upper edge of the cap, falling as 'raquettes' at the right side. In 1798 this cap was replaced by a true shako, an 8-in.-high cylinder of rigid felt, with a black leather peak and chinstrap, and rosette, pompon and cap lines as before. The 14-in. feather plume (upon a wire or whalebone foundation) could be enclosed in a black waterproof cover.

A universal feature was the fact that the dolman, collar, cuffs and pelisse were invariably of the same colour. The dolman was a single-breasted, tail-less jacket with a $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. standing collar, cut well below waist length and visible beneath the sash, although contemporary pictures suggest a shortening of the jacket from the early 19th century. It had low pointed cuffs ornamented with a trefoil knot (this was not universal), 16 or 17 loops on the breast, with three rows of buttons, and an opening rear cuff-seam edged with braid; all braid was in the universal mixed black and yellow, edging the collar, cuffs, skirts, front opening, and rear seams.

The tight breeches of traditional Hungarian style had twisted black and yellow braid on the outer seams, and small knots on the thigh. The 1798 regulations permitted the use of the universal grey overalls (with blackened buttons on the outer seam) for use on campaign. The boots were of 'Hungarian' or Hessian pattern, edged with black and yellow braid and with a black and yellow rosette at the 'V' on the front.

The pelisse was designed to be worn over the dolman as an over-jacket, or slung over one shoulder; on campaign it could be worn fastened, instead of the dolman. In later years of the Napoleonic era it appears to have been cut shorter and tighter, so as to preclude its being worn closed over the dolman. It had cuffs and edging of black lambskin, with the universal braid (including a trefoil at the cuff), and loops and buttons on the breast like the dolman. A variety on the usual style of braiding, a zigzag pattern instead of the usual horizontal loopings, is seen on extant items and in contemporary pictures.

The yellow sash had three blocks of 'barrels' of mixed yellow and black cord; and a mixed yellow and black cord with an olivet end looped at the right side. The waist belt was of dark red or red/brown Russia leather, with an iron hook, usually concealed by the lower edge of the dolman; two red slings supported the sabre and three the sabretache. The face of the leather sabretache was covered in red cloth, with a yellow lace border and two interwoven black lines, an edging of twisted black and yellow braid, and bearing a crowned 'F.II' cypher (latterly 'F.I'). The suspension rings were set upon a black leather strip. The sabre had a curved blade 84cm long, with an iron scabbard and stirrup hilt, and a red Russia leather knot; the earlier patterns had leather inserts on the scabbard. The shoulder belts for the black leather cartridge box and carbine were white leather (slightly reduced in width in 1798), although black leather belts are also shown, as used by the 12th Regt. in 1800, and by the 4th in 1805, probably due to a use of available equipment rather than a regimental variety. The Hussars used a white cloak (*Mantel*) instead of the *Roquelor* of the 'German' cavalry, with a 15-in.-deep collar which could be fastened up over the crown of the shako to enclose the head as a protection against bad weather.

Hussar trumpeter in the 'German' style of uniform worn in the early years; later they wore regimental uniform with the addition of a red plume. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

The Hussar shabraque had pointed rear corners, and even before 1798 had no holster caps like those of 'German' cavalry. Its colouring was like that of the heavy cavalry, scarlet with yellow and black lace, and with the Emperor's cypher in the rear corners. The wooden saddle had a higher cantle, and the saddle cover was generally of black lambskin (even when the 'German' cavalry were officially ordered to use white), but white lambskins are also shown used by Hussars. (The statement that black lambskins were used exclusively for service and white only for parade does not appear to be confirmed by contemporary pictures). An unusual illustration by Bartsch of the 4th Regt. *c.* 1805 shows the use of a Hussar shabraque, plus old-style holster caps bearing a crowned 'F.II' cypher—perhaps an 'economy' re-use of equipment many years out of date. Harness was of black leather, usually with iron fittings, the typical 'Hungarian' pattern having cross-straps or chains on the horse's forehead. The pistol holsters had brass fittings, with tent pegs in a leather case carried by the left holster, and a 16 in. picket stake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, by the right holster. The cylindrical red valise (*Mantelsack*) carried behind the saddle contained the overalls, when not in use (although these could also be carried under the saddle), and at one end the shoe-repairing kit, shirt, stock, mittens and queue ribbons; at the other end a shirt, stockings, a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bag of pipeclay, shaving kit, eating utensils, a small mirror and a clothes brush. The knapsacks carried by the holsters were 12 ins. deep, protruding an inch beneath the shabraque. In the left-hand knapsack was a bag for the horse's grooming materials, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of shoe polish (six months supply), two brushes, meat ration and a kettle handle. The right knapsack included the forage cap, cleaning cloths, pomade, salt and a day's bread. Fatigue smocks were normally issued to Hussars and *Uhlans* only in peacetime; it was carried with the forage bag (to hold oats and bread) at the front of the shabraque, with the rolled *Mantel*. A 3 ft picket rope was coiled at the left of the saddle, with the messtin and kettle; the sickle for cutting forage was carried in a protective cover by the valise, the curve of the blade towards the high back of the saddle. As for the 'German' regiments, the leather horseshoe case and hay net were also carried. The canteen was slung over the right shoulder; the cartridge box held 38 cartridges, two flints and an oil bottle. The sabretache contained tinder, tobacco and moustache dressing, and any personal papers. The Hussars were armed with a short carbine, 90cm long, reduced to 85.2cm in 1798, and further reduced to 76.5cm in 1815.

Regimental uniform and titles were as follows:

Regiment	*Jacket/ Pelisse*	*Buttons*	*Breeches*	*Shako*
No. 1 Kaiser Franz	dark blue	yellow	dark blue	black
No. 2 Erzherzog Joseph	light blue	yellow	light blue	bright red
No. 3 Erzherzog Ferdinand Carl d'Este	dark blue	yellow	dark blue	pike grey
No. 4 Von Vecsey; later, Hessen-Homburg	parrot green	white	poppy red	bright blue
No. 5 vacant; then Baron Ott	dark green	white	carmine	bright red
No. 6 Blankenstein	light blue	yellow	light blue	black
No. 7 vacant; then Liechtenstein	light blue	white	light blue	grass green
No. 8 Wurmser; then Nauendorff, later Kienmayer	parrot green	yellow	poppy red	black
No. 9 Erdödy; then Frimont	dark green	yellow	carmine	black
No.10 Meszáros; then Stipsicz	light blue	yellow	light blue	grass green
No.11 Székler (Transylvanian) *Grenz*-Hussars	dark blue	white	dark blue	black
No.12 Croatian-Slavonian *Grenz*-Hussars (disbanded 1801; replaced by Palatinal Regt. 1802)	pike grey	white	light blue	black

1: Field officer, Cuirassiers, pre-1798
2: Trooper, Dragoons, pre-1798
3: Trooper, Hussar Regt. Wurmser, pre-1798
4: Trooper, Chevauxlegers, pre-1798

1: Trooper, 1st Light Dragoons, 1798
2: Trooper, 5th Dragoons; full dress, 1802
3: Subaltern, Jägers zu Pferd, 1798

1: Field officer, 10th (Meszáros) Hussars; full dress, 1798
2: Trooper, 8th Cuirassiers, 1798
3: Officer, 5th Chevauxlegers, 1802

1: Trooper, 1st Uhlans, 1801
2: Trooper, 3rd Hussars; campaign dress, 1800
3: Trooper of Dragoons, 1799

1: Trumpeter, 5th Hussars; full dress, c.1805
2: Wachtmeister, 4th Hussars; full dress, c.1805
3: 'German' cavalry trooper in undress, c.1805

1: Officer, 1st Cuirassiers; full dress, c.1805-14
2: Trumpeter, 4th Cuirassiers; campaign dress, c.1805-14
3: Trooper, 3rd Cuirassiers; campaign dress, c.1814

1: Trooper, 1st Chevauxlegers; campaign dress, c.1812-14
2: Standard bearer, 2nd Dragoons; campaign dress, c.1812-14
3: Field officer, 2nd Cuirassiers; campaign dress, c.1812-14

1: Officer, Remount Service, 1813-14
2: Subaltern, 1st Hussars; full dress, 1813-14
3: Field officer, 3rd Uhlans; full dress, 1813-14
4: Sutleress, Hussars, 1813-14

The 3rd's shakos are sometimes described as 'ash grey', the 12th's uniform as light blue, or that of the 6th and 12th as 'cornflower blue', but they are probably just variations in terminology.

In January 1802 it was proposed that all regiments should be dressed in light blue with yellow buttons, and distinguished only by the shako colour (1st pompadour/dark red, 2nd poppy red, 3rd grey, 4th light blue, 5th Emperor yellow, 6th violet, 7th dark green, 8th orange, 9th white, 10th light green, 11th black and 12th dark blue); these proposals, however, never took effect.

The most notable alteration in the uniform following the 1798 regulations was a change in the pattern of shako from about 1805–07, the cylindrical cap being replaced by one which was slightly wider at the top, with a dummy black leather 'peak' turned up at the rear. Regulations in 1802 specified the plume height as 10 ins., and improved the pattern of the cloak by introducing a collar instead of a cape. 'Queues' were discontinued from 31 December 1806, but moustaches remained mandatory.

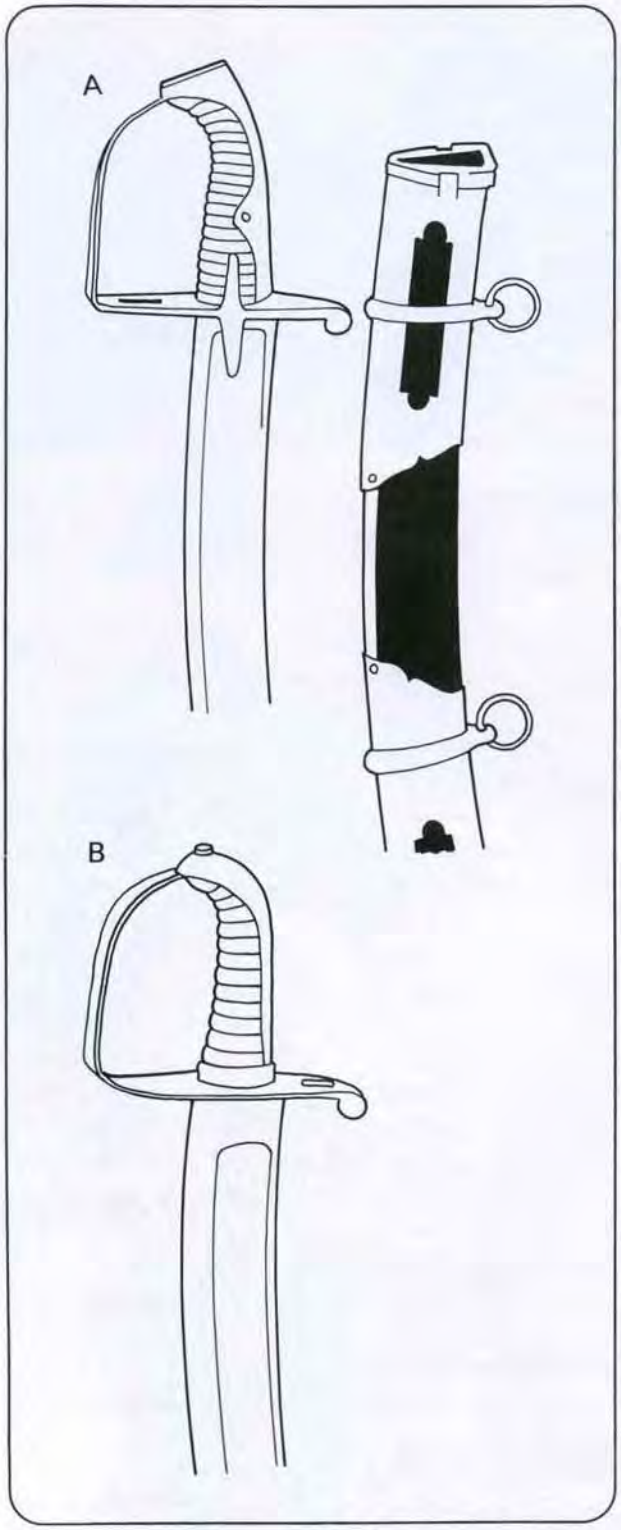
NCOs had the usual distinctions: corporals had a band of yellow lace edged black around the upper edge of the shako, gloves, a hazel cane and a red Russia leather sword knot with a black and yellow woollen tassel. The *Prima Plana* ranks (*Wachtmeister* and *Estandartenführer*) had fox fur edging on the pelisse, which may have continued in use, and a double lace band on the shako, later standardised to conform with the NCO lace on the 1806 infantry shako, often of gold or silver according to the button colour. Their sword knot was as for a corporal but with a camel hair tassel; and they carried swords with brass fittings and a 'Spanish reed' cane. Cadets dressed as troopers, but with an officer's sabre, leather gloves and an NCO sword knot. *Fouriers* and 'craftsmen' had coat-facings of the shako colour. For trumpeters, see Plate E1.

Officers wore the shako with gold embroidery or lace around the upper edge (a double row for field officers). According to the 1811 regulations the lace was like that on the infantry shako, but for field ranks a popular style appears to have been a double line of interlocking rings, the upper line sometimes of larger diameter than the lower. Front and dummy rear peaks were edged with gold lace as for the infantry; on the front of the shako was a black

Hussar shabraque, 1790. Of the pattern used prior to the 1798 regulations, it has mixed black and yellow braid instead of the later lace edging. Note how the front covers the rolled cloak and holsters, obviating the need for holster caps. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

pleated rosette with a gold or yellow edge, and often a silver loop decoration on the black, and a gold lace loop. At the top was a hemispherical gold pompon with a black centre bearing the Emperor's cypher in gold, and a black over yellow feather above. Latterly, drooping feather 'panache' plumes were popular instead of the upright variety. The cap had mixed black and gold cords and gilt lion masks on the sides, from which a gilt chain was suspended by a ring on the right boss and a hook on the left, usually just decorative, with a functional chinstrap of black leather. The dimensions of the cap were like those of the rank and file, though in practice it seems that some were made higher. Some officers appear to have worn fur busbies, unofficially, even after the introduction of the 1798 shako, although probably rarely after 1804; these were of black fur with a 'bag' of red or the dolman colour, with gold and black cords and a plume at the side.

The officers' dolman had gold or silver braid (according to the button colour), five rows of buttons, and a 3-in. collar according to the 1811 regulations. The degree of elaboration of braid varied (for example in the design of knots at the cuff), probably with individual taste rather than rank. Field officers wore the usual rank-lace on the cuffs, and sometimes apparently on the collar as well. The pelisse bore five rows of buttons and metallic braid, often with very elaborate knots on field officers' cuffs. The fur edging (the collar 4 ins. deep) was usually black lambskin for regiments



(A) Hussar sabre, 1769 pattern. Iron hilt with leather grip; curved blade 85 by 3.9cm; iron scabbard with two lockets for suspension rings, or black leather with iron fittings (corporals). Brass hilt and scabbard fittings for sergeants.

(B) Hussar sabre, 1803. Iron hilt, leather grip; curved blade 84 by 3.5cm. Iron scabbard with two lockets for suspension rings.

with light-coloured pelisses, and brown lambskin for dark uniforms, although white or fox-fur were also used. When worn as a jacket on service, instead of the dolman, the pelisse was worn over an undecorated waistcoat of the dolman-colour. On service officers could wear a similarly-coloured 'Spencer', with four black silk fastenings on the front, trimmed with lace, and often in winter with black lambskin 'facings'. The breeches bore gold or silver lace on the outer seam and knots on the thigh, with lace 'darts' as additional marks of field rank. Grey overalls for service were like those of 'German' cavalry with a greater use of black leather lining, and metal or cloth-covered black buttons.

The officers' girdle was Emperor yellow camel hair or silk, with 'barrels' of gold and black. The 1811 regulations note that the waist belt and slings were of red Russia leather, with lace edging (embroidered for field ranks), however, plain red leather seems to have been used on service, and black leather, with lace edging, for dress. The sword knot was of black leather with gold stitching and a black and gold tassel. A black leather pouch with gilt rim, bearing a gilt, crowned double eagle on the flap, was worn on a black leather belt over the left shoulder, with varied gilt fittings (typically a lion's mask connected by chains to a shield), and sometimes edged with lace. The sabretache had a narrow braid edging and a 2-in. lace, or wavy, embroidery within the edging; the red cloth face bore an elaborately-embroidered crowned cypher, 10 ins. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., or for field officers a smaller cypher over an embroidered trophy of arms. Usually most of the embroidery was in the regimental button colour, with additional trimming in the alternate colour (silver on gold or vice-versa). The forage cap was in the dolman colour, with gold and black braid trim, but usually without additional lace; the white cloak was like that of the men, and the sabre of a similar pattern.

Horse furniture was as for the men with the black leather 'Hungarian'-style harness and gilt fittings dependent upon the individual's taste—some having additional gilt stud trimming; the breast plate bore the regimental number and the letter 'H'. The shabraques were laced like those of 'German' cavalry officers; for service dress, the lace was narrower and bore no cypher. Field officers, on occasion, had additional lace, and a more elaborate

cypher may have been used. The black lambskin saddle cover had a red cloth edging, and on service a red cloth valise was carried. Unlike officers of 'German' cavalry, hussars wore moustaches like their men.

Uhlans

Emperor Joseph II ordered the creation of a 'pulk' (corps) of light cavalry armed with the lance (the traditional Polish weapon) after the acquisition of the Polish provinces. Only under Leopold II, however, were the existing 'divisions' unified into a regiment in 1791. Initially, the *Uhlan* (lancer) corps was organised in Polish style, the two 'flank divisions' (*Flügeldivision*) armed with the lance and the other two with a short carbine, the intention being that while the central 'divisions' delivered an attack, the others would disorder the enemy by skirmishing on the flanks.

From the beginning the *Uhlans* wore Polish-style uniform, including the square-topped *czapka* cap (initially lower and peakless like the Polish *konfederatka*), and a short-tailed jacket with open lapels; initially the uniform was grass green with poppy red facings, yellow buttons, white breeches, green waistcoat, yellow *czapka* and yellow and black lance pennon. The uniform colour soon changed to 'steel green' and later to an even darker shade.

The 2nd Regt. was formed in April 1798 from Degelmann's *Frei-Corps*. The uniform at this date included a steel green Polish jacket (*kurtka*) with red standing collar, lapels closed to the waist forming a 'plastron' front, round cuffs and turnbacks at the front of the jacket only, and a black and yellow epaulette on the right shoulder (although contemporary pictures show a green shoulder strap, piped red). Also worn, a green sleeved waistcoat, green overall trousers with a double red stripe and black reinforcing, and a yellow girdle with two black stripes. The re-styled *czapka* had a black leather lower portion replacing the previous fur head-band, a black leather peak, and a cloth upper section with a square top in the regimental colours yellow (1st Regt.) and grass green—later dark green (2nd Regt.). There was a black over yellow feather at the left front, and mixed black and yellow cords suspended around the cap. Short boots, with spurs plugged in, were worn under the overalls. Belts were as for the Hussars, without the sabretache and with a belt loop to carry a pistol when dismounted. The two middle 'divisions' had short carbines; sabres in the style of the Hussars; and a lance with a shaft of 241cm and a 21cm blade. The pennon is shown as either black over yellow, or black over yellow with a narrow yellow over black horizontal stripe in the centre. They wore white *Roquelor* like the 'German' cavalry, and their hair worn in the Polish style, without a 'queue' but with a moustache (including officers). Horse furniture the same as the Hussars, although from 1798 at least *Uhlan* shabraques had rounded rear corners. Pointed corners appear again, however, in illus-

Hussar, *c.* 1798. Note that the pelisse is worn on the body, not slung. A later 'state' of the same print, *c.* 1808, depicts a wider-topped shako and a taller plume which is slightly swept back. (Print published by Tranquillo Mollo)

trations depicting the uniform at the end of the period.

A new *czapka* was ordered on 19 September 1801, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. higher (overall $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins.), and the square top $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wider (the sides $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins.). The peak was enlarged to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins., with a dummy rear peak turned up at the back. In 1803 some *Uhlans* appear to have still retained a black and yellow pompon as worn by Hussars. On 12 March 1804 the two red stripes on the overalls were reduced to one.

Regimental distinctions for the four regiments (the 3rd formed 1801, and the 4th 1813) were constant; all wore green faced red with yellow buttons, and regimental distinctions limited to the *czapka*-colour:

	Regiment	*czapka*
No. 1	Merveldt (later G. de C. Herzog zu Sachsen-Coburg-Saalfeld)	Emperor yellow

Field officer of hussars, full dress. Rank is indicated by additional braid on the pelisse; lace on the collar (a non-regulation distinction) and breeches; interlocking lace rings around the shako; and by lace on the shabraque and sabretache. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

	Regiment	*czapka*
No. 2	FM Fürst Schwarzenburg	dark green
No. 3	FM Erzherzog Carl Ludwig	scarlet
No. 4	Kaiser Franz	white

NCO distinctions were as for hussars, with *czapka* lace ultimately like that on the infantry shako—in 1798, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. lace for corporals, and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for *Wachtmeisters* and *Estandartenführers*. A list of prices of 1807 notes that gold lace was used in the latter cases. Smiths, saddlers and similar craftsmen wore a uniform like those of the 'German' cavalry,

Hussar trooper, *c.* 1798–1806, wearing the pelisse slung over the dolman. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Hussar officer, campaign dress: this shows the pelisse worn as a jacket, without the dolman, and the plain shabraque used on campaign, without the usual cypher in the rear corners. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

with facings in the *czapka* colour; *Fouriers* had similar facings, with NCO sabres. *Profoss* as infantry, with Hussar NCO sabres, shaven like the infantry.

As confirmed by the 1811 regulations, officers' uniforms included the *czapka* with gold-laced peaks, gilt chains and lion head bosses as for hussars (although regiments other than the 2nd may have had silver). The leather skull was separated from the cloth top by a band of gold lace with two interwoven black stripes. It had black and gold cords, and a 10 in., upright feather plume of black over yellow, above a gold cockade bearing the Emperor's cypher in its black centre. At a later date drooping, panache-style feathers were used, and some illustrations show black leather reinforcements on the corners of the *czapka* top. The officers' *kurtka* originally had a falling collar, but later a 4-in. standing collar, with a gold fringe 'waterfall' at the rear of the waist, and (unique in Austrian uniform)

Hussar equipment: sabre, other ranks' sabretache, shako, barrelled sash, belt and suspended carbine. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Trooper, 4th Hussars, service dress, 1805. This print by von Bartsch after Wilhelm von Kobell includes a number of singular features: the green dolman has zig-zag braid instead of loops, the belts are black, and (most unusually) the horse furniture includes old holster caps bearing the crowned 'F.II' cypher. Outdated even for 'German' cavalry, holster caps should never have been used by hussars—perhaps a re-use of old equipment? The shako is sky blue, and the ends of the valise are edged with yellow lace.

fringed epaulettes. The epaulette strap had gold edges and the inner third was black, with gold bullions less than 2 ins. long. The dark green trousers had two red stripes, although 'mixed grey' overalls were also worn, over calf-length boots; their waistcoat was straw yellow. The girdle was black and yellow (or gold) silk, with gilt clasps; field officers had gold rank-lace, 1 in. wide on the cuffs, and an additional ½ in. on the *czapka*. Their pouch and belt (2 ins. wide) was the same as Hussar officers, the pouch had a silver face; and the sword belt was of black leather with gold trim, and of black and gold stripes with gilt fittings for field officers. Sabres were in the Hussar style, with a 'German' cavalry knot. They also were white *Roquelor* like the 'German' cavalry, and instead of the *Oberrock* or Spencer, *Uhlan* officers had a dark green, long *kurtka* with red facings in the form of the ordinary uniform. Horse furniture the same as Hussar officers—the shabraque with rounded rear corners.

* * *

Auxiliary Cavalry

There existed no mounted version of the *Landwehr* (militia), but from the 'Hungarian' areas of the empire there were hussar units of the *Insurrectio* (the semi-feudal levy authorised by the Hungarian *Diet*—parliament—in place of the *Landwehr*). These units were not of the same calibre as the regulars, although they formed a considerable proportion of the mounted arm; at Wagram, for example, the *Insurrectio* supplied 12 out of 150½ squadrons engaged—almost 8 per cent. Two regiments broke in the face of a French attack at Aspern-Essling, causing the adjoining Infantry Regt. No.15 to waver, and providing the Austrian army with one of its most durable images, when the Archduke Charles reputedly seized the Colours and led the regiment forward in person. (The truth of this is doubtful; as the Archduke remarked, 'You know how heavy the Colours are. Do you really believe

that a little chap like me could have gone off with them?'). *Insurrectio* hussars again broke at Raab, Archduke John blamed them for his defeat, saying that they 'neither could ride nor manoeuvre', although they were probably a scapegoat for his own failings.

The *Insurrectio* hussars were dressed in Hungarian style, like the regular hussars, with different colours for the various *Comitates* (district units). All wore a tall black shako (red for the *Neograder Comitat*) with white cap lines, red and yellow cords, and a large plume, of the national black and yellow for the following: *Zalaer*, *Baranyer*, *Marmaroser*, *Albaer*, *Liptauer*, *Tolnaer*, *Aba Ujvarer*, *Csongrader*, *Bacser*, *Veszprimer*, *Biharer*, *Pester*, *Honter*, *Eisenburger*, *Temeser* and *Szabolczer Comitates*), but other varieties included all black, white, white and yellow, green, and green and red. They wore dark or light blue dolman and breeches (sap green dolman with light blue and scarlet breeches respectively for the *Baranyer* and *Albaer Comitates*), with braiding of usually black or white. Sabretaches were principally red, with white or yellow lace, and either the Emperor's cypher or the initials of the *Comitat*. Weaponry was restricted to a sabre and a pistol. In addition to these uniformed units, there existed even more 'irregular' troops wearing 'native' dress consisting of loose shirts with profusely-buttoned coloured waistcoats and white trousers.

The mounted elements of the *Grenz* (border) troops have been covered above in the 11th and 12th Hussars. A number of *Frei-Corps*, however, included cavalry detachments and these were:

Degelmann's Uhlans (Galizisches Uhlanen-Frei-Corps Degelmann) Raised 1790 by *Oberstleutnant* Bernhard Freiherr von Degelmann. Transformed into 2nd *Uhlans* 1798; dressed like the regular *Uhlans* but with white buttons.

Carneville's Legion (Carneville-Frei-Legion) Raised in the Netherlands 1793, mostly French *émigrés*, at the cost of the *Inhaber*, *Oberst* Carl Franz Graf Carneville. Two companies of infantry and *Jägers*,

Hussar, 1814, wearing the pelisse as a jacket in winter. Note also the sabre suspended from the wrist by the sword knot, even though the carbine is being used. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Hussar in campaign dress, wearing cloak (*Mantel*), c. 1814. Note the removal of the plume for active service, and the sabre suspended from the wrist by the sword knot. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

and a division of Hussars. Disbanded 1798, the Hussars transferred to the Mounted *Jägers*. Hussar uniform: shako with brass rosette, black and yellow feather, yellow cords; green dolman with red collar, black cuffs, black and yellow braid, including ten loops on breast; black and yellow sash; black pelisse fur; light blue breeches; red sabretache.

Steyer-Wurmser'sches Frei-Corps Slavonic corps raised 1793; two infantry battalions, four hussar squadrons. Hussars' uniform: black shako with brass badge, rosette, black and yellow cords; light blue dolman, green trim, red lace, white buttons; waistcoat and breeches white with red-braided seams; red sabretache.

***Uhlan*, 1796: yellow-topped cap with fur headband, black plume with yellow base; dark green coat faced red; green waistcoat; white breeches with black and yellow braid. White sheepskin over red shabraque and valise; white roll beneath front of shabraque. Note the bundle of forage carried at the front of the shabraque. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)**

Legion Bourbon French *émigré* corps formed in the Netherlands 1794. Six infantry companies, one Hussar squadron, latter wearing shakos, dark blue dolman, poppy red pelisse and breeches.

Rohan' sches Frei-Corps Formed in the Netherlands 1794; French *émigrés*. Infantry regiment and six Hussar squadrons, latter commanded by *Oberst* Graf Contades. Disbanded 1798, Hussars transferred to Mounted *Jägers*. White shako with 'openwork' badge and cockade, black and yellow feather, yellow cords; parrot green dolman with black and yellow braid, white lambskin trim; green Hungarian breeches; white leatherwork; shabraque and sabretache red with yellow 'F.II' cypher and black and yellow braid; grey portmanteau, white lambskin saddle cover; new hussar sabre with steel stabbard, carbine.

Austro-German Legion Formed 1813; the two Westphalian Hussar regiments were incorporated. 1st Regt.: black shako, dark green pelisse and dolman, red breeches. 2nd Regt.: red shako, cornflower blue pelisse, dolman and breeches.

Cavalry Staff

General officers could wear the uniform of their own regiment with the addition of rank-lace and staff plumes. There also existed a special costume for generals of the Hungarian cavalry, which included a plumed bearskin busby, white pelisse with five rows of buttons, red dolman and breeches, gold lace, black and gold barrelled sash, Hessian boots with gilt spurs, sabre with steel scabbard, and a red sabretache bearing the Emperor's cypher in gold, with gold lace and silver embroidery as for the hussars. Horse harness was similar to that of a hussar field officer, with gilt fittings; red shabraque of the style of infantry officers, but with two broad black and gold laces, and the Emperor's cypher in the corners. Alternative service uniform included a pike grey pelisse (with rank lace), red dolman and breeches, black felt Hussar shako with gold lace and ornaments, a 10 in. green feather plume (general's rank-distinction); white cloak, and ordinary hussar overalls or yellow leather Hungarian breeches.

Standards

In design and employment cavalry standards resembled infantry Colours, but were only 80cm square. Each regiment had one *Leibstandarte*,

carried by the 1st Squadron, and one *Ordinärstandarte* for each other squadron. The former were white, one side bearing a representation of the Virgin Mary, and the reverse bearing the full Imperial arms upon the breast of a crowned, black double eagle—exactly as for infantry Colours. The *Ordinärstandarte* was yellow, bearing the eagle on both sides. Only from about 1806 were regimental identifications added in the upper canton nearest the staff. The pike head was a gilt spear with an embossed double eagle and sometimes the Imperial cypher. Cavalry regiments appear to have used old flags long after their official replacement, even more than the infantry; three captured by the Russians in 1812 appear to have dated from the Emperor Charles VI (1711–40), and at least four taken in the 1805 campaign had been presented by Maria Theresa. Heavy regiments carried all their standards in the field, but most light regiments did not.

The 4th Hussars were presented with an 'honour standard' (*Ehrenstandarte*) by Pope Pius VII in 1814, after they had acted as his escort; one side was white, bearing the Austrian arms within a decorative border of gold foliage, and on the other was the Virgin and Child, extending her hand to the Pope, with the inscription *Hungariae Patrona Pium comitatur ad Urbem; O felix tanto Roma sub auspicio*. For further details of this see Men-at-Arms 78 *Flags of the Napoleonic Wars (2)* (T. Wise, 1978).

***Uhlan, c.* 1798–1805. Yellow cap with black leather lower portion (1st Regt.), black over yellow plume, yellow cords; green jacket faced red; green overalls with red stripes; yellow girdle with black stripes. Black sheepskin with red cloth edge; red shabraque with black and yellow lace. Black and yellow pennon. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)**

The Plates

A1: Field Officer, Cuirassiers, pre-1798

This figure wears the Cuirassier uniform before the introduction of the 1798 regulation dress, with the coat worn over the cuirass instead of underneath it—a trait peculiar to officers. The long brass 'arrowhead' extending to the bottom of the cuirass signifies field rank; subordinate officers only had an 'arrowhead' at the top of the cuirass. The hat, officially three-cornered, had changed in style over the past ten years until it became virtually a bicorn. The sabre is a variety of the 1775 pattern *Pallasch*.

A2: Trooper, Dragoons, pre-1798

Although similar in style to the Cuirassier uniform, that of Dragoons was distinguished principally by a falling collar in the facing colour, instead of the Cuirassier style of a standing collar in white, with a facing-coloured patch or *Paroli*. Headgear was similar for both types of cavalry, as were the high-topped riding boots with spurs attached by 'leathers', instead of being screwed into the heels as they were in the 1798 uniforms and those that followed. The vertical pockets on the wide-skirted coat were not trimmed with piping, and their flaps were fastened by a single button. The cartridge box bore a brass shield embossed with a crowned double eagle.

A3: Trooper, Hussar Regt. Wurmser, pre-1798

Based in part upon an extant uniform, this figure

***Uhlan*, 2nd Regt., 1796. Green cap with black lower section; black over yellow plume. Green uniform with red facings and trouser-stripes; yellow girdle with black stripes; black sheepskin edged red; red shabraque with black and yellow lace edging; black over yellow pennon. (Print by Mansfeld after Kininger)**

illustrates the typical hussar dress before 1798. The peakless, soft felt cap is more akin to the 'native' original headdress than to the later, formalised shako, although it already bears the yellow and black rosette, pompon and plume. The uniform exhibits the unusual feature common to all Austrian Hussar dress—dolman, collar, cuffs and pelisse were all of one colour, there being no 'facing-colour' as such. The pelisse illustrated here has its braid arranged in a zig-zag pattern, instead of the more usual loops, a variation which is shown in some contemporary pictures as late as 1805.

A4: Trooper, Chevauxlegers, pre-1798
As worn by the two Chevauxleger regiments which wore green coats at this time, this uniform is virtually a duplication of that of the Dragoons, except in the colouring and in the headdress. The latter is a taller version of the infantry *Casquet*, with a larger plate and lace. Horse furniture was like that of the 'German' heavy cavalry with a square-ended shabraque and cloth holster caps.

B1: Trooper, 1st Light Dragoons, 1798
This uniform depicts the brief union of the Dragoons and Chevauxlegers into a single list of Light Dragoons. The dark green jacket is reminiscent of the old senior Chevauxleger regiments, but is in the 1798 style, now with a standing collar. The leather helmet is similar to that worn by the infantry, and the horse furniture is of the type common to all 'German' cavalry. As on the previous uniform, the facing colour is evident as broad cloth edging to the turnbacks. A distinctive feature of Austrian cavalry equipment was the ramrod. It was carried upon a leather strap and affixed to the underside of the shoulder belt, instead of being positioned under the barrel of the firearm, so that it was more accessible, and impossible to drop when in action. The pistol ramrod could be carried in the same fashion by troops not equipped with carbines.

B2: Trooper, 5th Dragoons, full dress, 1802
This illustrates the Dragoon uniform with the facing colours which were introduced in 1801, after the Light Dragoons had once more been separated into Dragoons and Chevauxlegers. Previously designated 15th Light Dragoons (retaining the same name, 'Savoyen', after the change), the regiment had worn black facings and yellow buttons, before adopting the dark green and white buttons illustrated here when the Light Dragoons were once more split into Dragoons and Chevauxlegers.

B3: Subaltern, Jägers zu Pferd, 1798
The regiment of Mounted *Jägers* 'Bussy' wore Dragoon uniform in the colouring of the dismounted *Jägers*: pike grey coat with green facings and pike grey breeches. Their headdress was the 1798 helmet, with a green woollen crest and brass chinstrap bosses but without a plate; horse furniture was as for the Hussars; black leather belts and pouches, Dragoon sabre, and short carbine. Officers wore a similar uniform, with the usual distinctions and green waistcoat; their helmets had no plate, but had separate gilded brass letters 'F.II'. Their helmet crests were green silk, except for field

officers who had the usual gold and black.

The Mansfeld print from which this figure is taken illustrates a pattern of sabre which, although unofficial, was apparently used in some numbers by cavalry officers: it had a stirrup hilt with a hinged, additional bar, which could be swung out to give extra protection and produce a semi-basket hilt.

C1: Field officer, 10th (Mészáros) Hussars, full dress, 1798

This uniform illustrates the Hussar style of 1798, a more 'formalised' costume than before, with the original felt cap turned into a peaked shako. The rank marking is evident in several forms: a double row of interlocking lace rings around the upper part of the shako, a wide lace on the collar and cuffs (the former not according to regulations but shown by some sources), and the braid and lace on the pelisse cuffs and thighs of a more elaborate pattern than that worn by subordinate ranks. The sabretache design and shabraque edging were more intricate; and the pouch was normally of black leather with a gilt flap-edge, and bearing a gilt double eagle.

C2: Trooper, 8th Cuirassiers, 1798

The Cuirassier uniform, according to the 1798 regulations, resembled that of the Dragoons, while retaining the earlier white collar with facing-coloured patch. The helmet shown here is in its original form, before it increased in height around 1805. The *Pallasch* (broadsword) used throughout was of similar design, with the straight, wide blade copied by Britain when an improvement in their sabres was sought in 1796. The successive patterns in use (with blade length) were as follows: 1769

***Uhlans*, 1798. The figure in the foreground is identified as a field officer by his cuff-lace and the wider lace edging on the shabraque. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)**

Prima Plana pattern, 85cm (brass); 1769 Corporal, 86cm; 1775 Trooper, 88cm; 1786 *Prima Plana*, 84cm (brass); 1798 Cuirassier, 86cm; 1798 Dragoon, 83cm; 1798 *Stabsdragoner*, 82cm (brass); 1801 NCO, 1801 Trooper, 1808 NCO, 1808 Trooper, all patterns 86cm; 1811 officer's pattern, 85cm. (All with iron fittings unless otherwise stated.)

C3: Officer, 5th Chevauxlegers, 1802
This figure wears the Chevauxleger uniform of those regiments which retained white jackets, making them indistinguishable from Dragoons in all except button colour. The helmet illustrated is the 1798 regulation pattern, although even at this time it seems that varieties existed, some officers appearing to favour taller and more impressive combs. Two sets of chinstraps are shown by some sources—one decorative set of interlocking chains usually fastened around the rear of the helmet, and a plain leather chinstrap for actual use.

***Uhlan*, 1800. This engraving after W. von Kobell shows the 1798-regulation *czapka* apparently worn with the pre-1798 coat with lapels open to reveal the waistcoat. Note that the *czapka* plume appears to rise from a pompon, as worn by Hussars; and that the peak is worn over the right eye, so that the 'side' of the square-topped cap is face-on.**

D1: Trooper, 1st Uhlans, 1801
This figure illustrates the 1798 *Uhlan* uniform, with the *czapka* somewhat more formalised than the peakless cap (a style known in Poland as a *konfederatka*) that was worn before; but although it now had a peak, the *czapka* was still not the large construction which it became in the later years of the Napoleonic Wars. The lance pennon is taken from a Mansfeld print; unlike some sources, which show two narrow central stripes of yellow over black, this version has simply two coloured sections of black over yellow.

D2: Trooper, 3rd Hussars, campaign dress, 1800
This Hussar illustrates the common practice of wearing the pelisse as a jacket, with the dolman relegated to the soldier's baggage, and a waistcoat being worn under the pelisse instead. It is likely, too, that the sash would be omitted unless the dolman was worn. The 'mixed grey' overall trousers were common to all Austrian cavalry for service dress. The shako at this time was cylindrical, and lacked the dummy rear 'peak' turned up at the back, which the later broader-topped caps possessed; the top surface of the shako was usually in the same colour of felt as the body, not reinforced with leather.

D3: Trooper, Dragoons, 1799
This unusual costume is recorded by J. B. Seele in illustrations which are believed to show troops in Switzerland in 1799. It exhibits a 'transitional' style of uniform which appears to fall between the pre- and post-1798 regulations. The jacket has a standing collar, but the earlier top-boots are worn, together with a curious version of the *Casquet* which has both a peak and a low, front-to-back 'crest' behind the false front; perhaps an attempt to adapt an old Chevauxleger cap into something resembling the 1798 helmet(?). The cap is shown in some cases with the plume protected by a narrow black waterproof tube. Seele includes a Dragoon wearing overalls with leather reinforcing around the ankle, and box-shaped metal canteens in preference to the oval variety. The original illustration is in sepia, so no clue as to the identity of the regiment can be discerned from the facing-colour.

E1: Trumpeter, 5th Hussars, full dress, c. 1805
Hussar trumpeters had worn 'German'-style uniform, but they later changed to ordinary hussar dress with the usual musicians' distinctions (confirmed by an order of 1802); they were dressed as corporals, with a red plume, and trumpet majors (*Stabstrompeters*) as *Wachtmeisters*—again with the red plume which distinguished musicians. The horse furniture shown here is typical for the 'other ranks' of a cavalry regiment. Four patterns of Hussar sabre were in use during the period, those of 1772, 1795 and 1803 (each existing in NCOs' and troopers' versions), and 1808; all had a curved blade 84cm long and iron mounts, although NCOs' sabres traditionally had brass fittings.

E2: Wachtmeister, 4th Hussars, full dress, c. 1805
The shako on this figure now has a wider top and a dummy rear peak, replacing the cylindrical cap of 1798. Rank markings are displayed in the form of yellow lace around the top of the shako (some senior NCOs appear to have used metallic lace); the cane; and the old pattern of sabre with gilded brass fittings and leather inserts on the scabbard, and a yellow and black knot. This pattern doubtless remained in use with NCOs even after the introduction of the iron scabbard.

The 4th (Hessen-Homburg) regiment was especially distinguished at Austerlitz, and was responsible for the severe casualties sustained by the French 108th Line, whom they fell upon and routed. It was said that they laid about them with even greater zeal than usual because of mistaking the 108th for Bavarians, for whom the Hussars had a particular hatred.

E3: 'German' cavalry trooper, undress, c. 1805
From a Mansfeld print, this figure shows the tailless white undress waistcoat with projections at the shoulders, and a version of the forage cap. The latter item, being issued regimentally rather than centrally, appears in contemporary pictures in various forms, including one of a similar construction but more 'fore-and-aft' in style. The Emperor's cypher is borne upon the front panel, in this case in the regimental facing-colour.

F1: Officer, 1st Cuirassiers, full dress, c. 1805–14
This figure wears the taller cavalry helmet used

***Uhlans*, 1804–15, wearing the enlarged *czapka* of 1801 and the single trouser stripe ordered in 1804. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)**

from around 1805, and confirmed by the officers' uniform regulations of 1811—an especially magnificent headdress, characterised by its gilt comb, which bears an embossed lion on both sides. Other features of the uniform resemble those of earlier years; although the jacket is styled like those of the rank and file (with tails slightly longer), it still bears the white collar with facing-coloured patch, and the cuirass has its brass 'arrowhead' like that of the figure in Plate A1.

F2: Trumpeter, 4th Cuirassiers, campaign dress, c. 1805–14
This shows the trumpeters' version of the 'German' cavalry uniform, as worn by a Cuirassier (identified only by the collar patch because, like Dragoons, Cuirassier trumpeters wore no cuirass). He wears service overalls, but the only distinction of rank is the red helmet crest; the helmet is the taller version as worn by F1, but with a black leather comb with brass front edge instead of the gilt comb worn by officers.

F3: Trooper, 3rd Cuirassiers, campaign dress, c. 1814
Based on illustrations by J. A. Klein, this figure shows the rear view of the cuirass worn throughout the period; having no rear plate, the Cuirassiers were vulnerable. As Pelet wrote (in *Mémoires sur la Guerre de 1809*, Paris, 1824), 'The Austrian

***Uhlan*, 1st Regt., 1815. *Czapka* with yellow top, black over yellow plume; green uniform with red facings and overall stripes. Black and yellow pennon; red shabraque with black and yellow lace. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)**

cuirassiers, protected only in front, received great losses, yet all displayed the highest bravery . . . the Austrians received cruel wounds in the back and kidneys, without being able to avenge themselves; our cavalry, completely protected, could without fear deliver their blows'. The cuirass was held in position by wide leather cross-straps attached to a leather waist belt which ran around the bottom of the cuirass. The cuirass belt passed over the sword belt, virtually obscuring it, and the cuirass straps in turn were partly concealed by the cartridge box belt—which in this case has the pistol ramrod along its top, attached by a leather strap to the underside of the front of the shoulder belt.

G1: Trooper, 1st Chevauxlegers, campaign dress, c. 1812–14

Wearing the green jacket used by three (subsequently four) of the Chevauxleger regiments, this figure carries his picket stake attached to the right side of the horse furniture, by a strap around the cantle of the saddle and another at the carbine bucket. Another attachment to the saddle, encountered frequently on campaign, was a sack or net of hay or grass for the horse. The leather horseshoe case was carried at the right, behind the rider's leg. Although resembling 'German' cavalry in the pattern of the shabraque, the Chevauxlegers' harness included Hussar-style bridles with the X-shaped nose straps.

G2: Standard bearer, 2nd Dragoons, campaign dress, c. 1812–14

Wearing the uniform of a *Prima Plana* NCO, this standard bearer is distinguished by his standard belt, with a polished iron spring clip at the end (as on a carbine belt), which was attached to a metal bracket affixed to the staff of the standard. The standard belt was 66 ins. long by $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide, covered with cloth of the regimental facing-colour, with lace of silver or gold according to the regimental button colour. For Hussars, standard belts were in the shako colour.

G3: Field officer, 2nd Cuirassiers, campaign dress, c. 1812–14

Virtually a campaign dress version of F1, this figure has rank markings in the form of silver cuff-lace, and the brass 'arrowhead' on the cuirass extending to the lower edge. The helmet is a particularly ornate example, taken from an existing specimen, which has a comb rather taller than usual, and additional gilded ornaments in a foliate-embossed band encircling the skull, passing beneath the lion-mask chinscale bosses and the front of the crest. It is again noticeable that at this period some sources show the presence of two chinstraps, a pair of ornamental scales and a utilitarian black leather strap.

H1: Officer, Remounts Service, 1813–14

Prior to 1798, only officers of the staff of the Remounts Department were uniformed, in a tobacco-brown coat with yellow collar and cuffs, straw yellow waistcoat and breeches, high boots and bicorn. In that year officers were given a blue 'German' jacket with black facings, and white breeches. Under Archduke Charles' reforms, the remounts service was split into two branches, the Austrian branch wearing the uniform illustrated, pike grey with red facings, yellow buttons, white

breeches and bicorns; the Hungarian branch wearing pike grey Hussar uniform with yellow lace. The uniform shown here includes the bicorn hat, of a style worn by cavalry officers for undress use.

H2: Subaltern, 1st Hussars, full dress, 1813–14
This shows the later pattern of Hussar uniform, the shako having a leather chinstrap and ornamental chains looped around the front, and the broad lace upper band which distinguished officers below field rank. The plume shown retains the upright style, although the drooping 'panache' (as shown on H4) was also in use at this period.

H3: Field Officer, 3rd Uhlans, full dress, 1813–14
Although *Uhlan* field officers' *czapkas* officially included a double line of lace at the junction of the cloth top and the leather skull, some illustrations show a single, very wide band of lace with the interwoven zig-zag pattern as found on field officers' cuffs. Such lace is shown in the watercolour by Denis Dighton of *Uhlans*—presumably serving with the occupying forces in France at the end of the Napoleonic Wars—which includes a number of singular (and probably inaccurate) details, such as a heavy gold aiguillette on the right shoulder and a sabretache. Like the gold-laced crimson trousers worn by one of Dighton's figures, they probably represent non-regulation adoptions by individuals; the crimson trousers would appear to be copies of the French *charoual* style. Other details, however—notably the silver-flapped pouch, the 'waterfall' at the rear waist of the *kurtka* (a roll of gold fringe below the lower edge of the girdle) and the very short epaulette-fringe—appear to be accurate. Dighton shows the field officers' lace worn unofficially on the front of the collar. The Military Order of Maria Theresa, an enamelled cross on a red ribbon with a white centre, was worn by many distinguished Austrian officers.

H4: Sutleress, Hussars, 1813–14
Taken from a contemporary print, this costume is a rare depiction of one of the sutleresses who accompanied regiments on campaign. This was not an 'official' appointment but one often dignified by the adoption of a uniform resembling that of the regiment to which they were attached. The colouring here suggests attachment to either the 1st (Kaiser Franz), 3rd (d'Este) or 11th (Székler) regiments. The costume includes a plumed 'round hat' and trooper's pelisse, with riding skirt and overalls. Lady Priscilla Burgersh described these sutleresses in 1813: 'I wish you could see the women who follow the armies, particularly the Hungarians; there is no doing justice to the horror of these monsters: they wear boots and other articles of dress exactly like men, and ride on men's saddles. Those who belong to the infantry, and therefore do not ride, carry baggage on their backs like packhorses; it is quite extraordinary to see how they are loaded, and they do not seem to mind in the least'. (Lady Burgersh's disapproval was probably aroused by their un-ladylike attire, rather than from any 'monstrous' behaviour!)

Officer and trumpeter, Hussars of the Hungarian *Insurrectio*, 1809. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)

Bibliography

The Austrian forces are not well documented in modern English-language sources, though an invaluable study is *Napoleon's Great Adversaries: The*

Archduke Charles and the Austrian Army 1792–1814 (G. E. Rothenberg, London 1982), the best work published in English. Excluding contemporary prints by such as J. & H. Mansfeld, published by Tranquillo Mollo, etc., the leading study on uniforms remains *Die Oesterreichische Armee* (R. von Ottenfeld & O. Teuber, Vienna 1895), while such other works as *Das Oesterreichische Heer von Ferdinand II Römisch Deutschen Kaiser bis Franz Josef I Kaiser von Oesterreich* (F. Gerasch, Vienna) are useful. Leading campaign studies such as the *Kriegsarchiv's Krieg 1809* (Vienna, 1907–10) and *Befreiungskrieg 1813 und 1814* (Vienna 1913) remain of interest; Rothenberg contains a bibliography. Weaponry is covered in such as *Monographie der k.u.k. Oestr.-Ung. Blanken- und Handfeur* (A. Dolleczek, Vienna 1986) and more recently in *Cut and Thrust Weapons* (E. Wagner, Prague & London, 1967/69). *Napoleon et l'Autriche: la Campagne de 1809* (J. Tranié & J. C. Carmigniani, Paris 1979) contains a fine selection of illustrations.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Uniforme de cuirassier d'avant 1978; la veste portée par-dessus plutôt que par-dessous la cuirasse était caractéristique des officiers. L'insigne en cuivre jaune en forme de pointe de flèche qui descend jusqu'au bas de la cuirasse est caractéristique des officiers du rang de commandant ou au-dessus. **A2** Le col rabattu de la couleur du parement du régiment permet de distinguer les dragons des cuirassiers. **A3** L'un des traits particuliers des hussards autrichiens était que toutes les parties du dolman et de la pelisse avaient la même couleur; les parements n'avaient pas une couleur déterminée. **A4** A l'exception du couvre-chef, voici une version plus grande du Casquet d'infanterie; il y a peu de différence entre les unités de chevau-légers aux uniformes verts et les dragons.

B1 Uniforme porté durant la brève période où les dragons furent joints aux chevau-légers pour former les 'dragons légers'. La couleur des parements apparaît sur les larges revers de la queue de la veste. A noter l'écouvillon porté sur une courroie en cuir de la bandoulière. **B2** Uniforme de dragon orné des parements de 1801 après que les 'dragons légers' aient de nouveau été divisés en deux catégories; cette unité avait été désignée jusque là comme le 15è régiment de dragons légers. **B3** Cette unité portait un uniforme ayant la même coupe que celui des dragons, mais la couleur de celui de l'infanterie Jäger; remarquer également les détails du casque et le sabre non officiel, mais courant, complété d'une barre pivotante sur la poignée.

C1 Style 'formalisé' de hussard conforme au règlement de 1798 et complété d'un shako. Le rang est indiqué sur le col, les manchettes, les cuisses, le haut du shako, la sabretasche et la shabraque. **C2** Uniforme de cuirassier de 1798; remarquer l'insigne du col de la couleur des parements—'Paroli'. **C3** Des sources plus anciennes montrent que les détails du casque peuvent varier, les officiers ayant parfois des crêtes plus longues. Les chevau-légers qui conservèrent la veste blanche ne se distinguaient des dragons que par la couleur des boutons.

D1 Notons que si la czapka est plus sévère que l'ancienne konfederatka, il ne s'agit pourtant pas du type plus grand et courant par la suite. **D2** La pelisse est portée comme une veste, directement par-dessus le gilet. Le shako, de forme cylindrique à cette époque, n'avait pas de fausse 'pointe' retournée dans le dos. **D3** Illustrations dues à J. B. Seele de troupes suisses; style d'uniforme apparemment transitionnel, à mi-chemin entre les modèles d'avant et d'après 1798.

E1 Les trompettes des hussards portaient tout d'abord un uniforme 'allemand', mais par la suite un habit de hussard ordinaire avec les insignes de caporal et les plumes rouges. **E2** Le shako s'est désormais élargi par le haut et comprend une fausse queue en pointe. Le rang se reconnaît à la broderie du shako, au bidon et au sabre incrusté de cuivre avec un porte-épée jaune et noir. Cette unité se distingua à Austerlitz face au 108è de Ligne. **E3** D'après une gravure de Mansfeld. Il existait plusieurs versions de calots puisque cet article était distribué au niveau du régiment.

F1 Le casque de grande taille apparut vers 1805; remarquer les motifs de lions sur la crête. **F2** Version du trompette de l'uniforme de cavalerie 'allemand'; comme le trompette ne portait pas de cuirasse, il ne se distinguait d'un dragon que par l'insigne du col et par sa crête rouge. **F3** Vue de dos, d'après J. A. Klein; à noter la vulnérabilité du dos, remarquée à l'epoque par les officiers de cuirassiers français.

G1 A noter la longe; bien souvent, les soldats portaient également les filets de fourrage. Ces unités portaient des brides dans le style des hussards, avec des lanières en X sur le visage. **G2** Un sous-officier Prima Plana; remarquer les détails de la ceinture porte-drapeau. **G3** Il s'agit là d'un équivalent de campagne à peu près exact du F1. Le casque est un original d'une grande beauté que l'on a pu conserver.

H1 La branche autrichienne (par opposition à la branche hongroise) du service de remonte portait cet uniforme; les Hongrois portaient quant à eux un uniforme de hussards gris à passementerie jaune. **H2** Remarquer les détails du nouveau shako; la bande de broderie désignait les officiers en-dessous du rang de commandant. **H3** Interprétation soigneuse d'une peinture intéressante mais partiellement inexacte de Denis Dighton. La broderie qui orne le col de l'officier supérieur est inofficielle; les officiers de haut rang portaient généralement l'ordre militaire de Marie-Thérèse. **H4** D'après une gravure de l'époque; les couleurs indiquent qu'il s'agit du 1er régiment Kaiser Franz, du 3è régiment d'Este ou du 11è régiment Székler.

Farbtafeln

A1 Kürassier-uniform vor 1798, die über statt unter kürass getragene Jacke war ein kennzeichen für die offiziere. Das Speerspitzenabzeichen aus Messing, das bis zum Unterteil des Kürass hinunterreicht, bezeichnet einen Offizier oberhalb des Majorsrangs. **A2** Durch den umgefalteten Kragen in den Aufschlagsfarben des Regiments unterschied man Dragoner von den Kürassieren. **A3** Eine Besonderheit der ungarischen Husaren waren die Teile des Dolman und der Pelisse im gleichen Farbton, es gab keine Aufschlagsfarbe. **A4** Abgesehen von der Kopfbedeckung eine grössere Version des Infanterie-Casquet; Zwischen den Dragonen und den Chevauxleger-Einheiten mit grünen Uniformen gab es nur wenig Unterschiede.

B1 Die Uniform aus der Zeit der vorübergehenden Vereinigung von Dragonern und Chevauxlegers zu den 'leichten Dragonern'. Die Aufschlagfarbe sieht man an den breiten Rändern der umgeschlagenen Jackenschösse. Man beachte den an einem Lederriemen vom Schulterstrang getragenen Ladestock. **B2** Die Dragoneruniform mit den Aufschlagfarben von 1801, nach der Aufteilung der 'leichten Dragoner' in zwei verschiedene Kategorien getragen; diese Einheit war früher das 15. Leichte Dragoner-Regiment. **B3** Diese Einheit hatte Uniformen im Dragoner-Schnitt, aber mit den Farben den Infanterie-Jäger; man beachte die Helm-Details und die inoffiziellen, aber sehr verbreiteten Säbel mit zusätzlicher, schwenkbarer Stange am Heft.

C1 Der 'formalisierte' Husarstil der Vorschriften von 1798 mit einem Tschako. Der Rang is auf Kragen, Manschetten und Oberschenkeln angezeigt sowie am oberen Rand des Tschako, an der Sabretasche und der Schabracke. **C2** Die Kürassier-Uniform von 1798; man beachte das Kragenabzeichen in Aufschlagfarbe—'Paroli'. **C3** Frühe Quellen zeigen einige Unterschiede im Detail der Helme; Offiziere haben manchmal einen grösseren Kamm. Die Chevauxleger-Einheiten, die weisse Jacken beibehielten, waren von den Dragonern nur durch die Farbe der Knöpfe zu unterscheiden.

D1 Die Czapka, obwohl strenger als die frühere Konfederatka, ist noch nicht der verbreitete, grössere Typ der Spätzeit. **D2** Die Pelisse wird als Jacke unmittelbar über dem Wams getragen. Der inzwischen zylindrische Tschako hatte keine falsche Spitze über die Rückseite gefaltet. **D3** Nach J. B. Seeles Illustrationen von Schweizer Truppen; offenbar ein Übergangsstil der Uniformen zwischen den Ausführungen vor und nach 1798.

E1 **E1** Husarentrompeter trugen zunächst 'deutsche' Uniformen, dann die gewöhnliche Husarenbekleidung Korporalsabzeichen und roten Federn. **E2** Der Tschako hat nun ein breites Oberteil und eine falsche hintere Spitze. Der Rang ist durch die Tschako-Spitzen, den Stock und den mit Messing besetzten Säbel mit gelber und schwarzer Portépée. Diese Einheit zeichnete sich bei Austerlitz im Kampf gegen die 108e de Ligne aus. **E3** Nach einem Mansfeld-Druck. Die Feldmütze lag in mehreren Variationen vor, diese hier wurde auf Regimentsebene ausgegeben.

F1 Der höhere Helm trat erstmals um 1805 auf; man beachte das Löwen-Motiv auf dem Kamm. **F2** Ausführung der 'deutschen' Kavallerieuniform für Trompeter; da er keinen Kürass trug, unterscheidet man ihn von einem Dragoner lediglich durch das Kragenabzeichen, während der rote Helmschmuck ihn als Trompeter ausweist. **F3** Rückansicht, nach J. A. Klein; man beachte den ungeschützten Rücken, auf den zeitgenössische französische Kürassieroffiziere hinwiesen.

G1 Man beachte den Reitstock; häufig wurden auch Feldnetze mitgeführt. Diese Einheiten hatten Zaumzeug im Husarenstil, mit x-förmigen Riemen über dem Gesicht. **G2** Ein Prima Plana Unteroffizier—man beachte die Details des Standartenhalters. **G3** Fast ein Feld-Gegenstück zu F1. Der Gelm geht auf ein besonders schönes erhaltenes Exemplar zurück.

H1 Der österreichische (im Gegensatz zu ungarische) Zweig der Remonte trug diese Uniform; die Ungarn hatten Husarenuniformen in Grau mit gelbem Besatz. **H2** Man beachte die neuen Details auf dem Tschako; das Spitzenband identifizierte Offiziere unter dem Majorsrang. **H3** Eine vorsichtige Interpretation eines interessanten, aber teilweise ungenauen Gemäldes von Denis Dighton. Der Kragenbesatz des höheren Offiziers ist inoffiziell; Maria-Theresia-Militärorden war unter führenden Offizieren verbreitet. **H4** Nach einem zeitgenössischen Druck; die Farben verweisen auf das 1. Kaiser-Franz-, das 3. d'Este- oder das 11. Székler-Regiment.

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